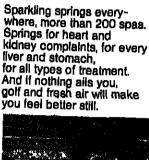


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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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### Bonn's Ostpolitik dangles unhappily in the air



as anticipated after the conclusion

he delay does, however, provide us ith an opportunity of reappraising the ms of policy towards the Eastern Bloc taking possible consequences into

intermediate stock-taking of this kind es not, on the other hand, necessarily san that the Brandt/Scheel administra-or's Ostpolitik has proved a mistake om the word go.

A leading Cabinet Minister, Helmut

hmidt, recently talked in terms of stern policy hanging by a thread. Even hough it may not be fully shared by the attice government this view is nonetheless

gives the lie to Chanceller Brandt's suraging words about positive aspects the Soviet paper on Berlin and the simistic comments of Foreign Minister the the effect that a satisfactory Berlin settlement may yet transpire bethe year is out.

At the moment painting the situation in glowing colours is inappropriate what-Oilpoilith is in the process of stagnating,

From this three questions follow:

What signs of stagnation are in evidence?

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	oung mothers take active
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ARITIME AFFAIRS

league football and England that the state of t

are the reasons for delay? What of action would the Federal ment in Bonn be best advised to in the circumstances?

the local point of the entire policy at the local point of the entire policy at the list is Berlin. Two papers on the bollin of improving the situation in around Berlin now exist, a joint fin one and an Eastern document.

Would be a mistake to make light of difference. differences between the two as speed in coincide and white. A pertain ree of flexibility and a conceivable

mise might just be in the offing

but there can be no escaping the fact that Moscow's aims in the Four-Power talks are a far cry from those of the West.

An assessment of the Soviet Berlin paper, which was recently published in extracts in the Polish newspaper Zycle Warszawy, clearly reveals three goals that the Krenilin will be bent on achieving at

The first is general rejection of a Federal presence in Berlin (Bundestag sessions in the old Reichstag building and offices of Bonn government agencies in the Western half of the city).

The alternative proposed by the Soviet Union is the appointment of a Federal government representative in West Berlin, an envoy whose credentials will first be vetted by the Four Powers.

The socond goal is establishment of West Berlin as a separate political entity and the third recognition of the GDR.

The Soviet Union has probably leaked its views in order to counter the impressions of the social probability.

sion that it may simply be stonewalling on Berlin without having any real inten-

tion of reaching agreement.
Moscow can now hardly be expected to revise its own point of view completely so as to reach agreement with the three Western powers either, for that matter.
In all probability both sides will have to

back down on one point or another of their declared aims if agreement is to be reached at all on Berlin. The search for a solution will thus self-evidently be tougher and more protracted.

What reasons indicate that the Krem-lin's attitude has grown less open to compromise and might not Moscow have been expected to be unyielding last year?
Last year the Federal government in
Bonn had every reason for assuming that

the Soviet Union would do something about Berlin after the signing of the two treaties with Eastern Bloc countries.

Then came December and the Polish



A view of the Hanover Fair site at which 5,768 exhibitors from 33 nations have taken stands. The Fair was opened on 22 April by Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller.

unrest and a matter of months later it is clear, that this open unrest is having far greater repercussions in the East, particularly for Communist leaders, than could have been imagined in the West,

Since the beginning of this year the Krenlin has reverted to a tougher, line

towards the West and this country was of course the first to feel the cooler gusts.

It is doubtful that the Krenlin is the

sole driving force behind this change. The Polish unrest added fuel to the fire of East Berlin's ambitions to prevent the Eastern Bloc from establishing more cordial relations with the West.

For years the GDR has been at the rearguard of detente in Europe and the Moscow and Warsaw treatles must have been a bitter disappointment for East Berlin, particularly as they disregarded A tricky situation such as ensued all over the Eastern Bloc as a result of the Polish unrest was bound to be grist to the mill of politicians in East Berlin who have the West yet are not prepared to deal with the Federal government until ful diplomatic relations have been establishe

by Bonn.

The GDR now clearly proposes with the aid of a Soviet Union, "enlightened" and worded by the course of events in Poland, to achieve aims unfulfilled in the Moscow and Warsaw treaties by ineans of the Berlin talks.

Bast Berlin; then, is bringing influence to bear on Soviet lactics. At the same time Soviet foreign policy has again proved to be bloc policy. The Soviet Inion revises, its approach every time

Continued on page 3

### CDU win Schleswig-Holstein state election

Free Democrats and right-wing extremists

are the clear losers. The bright light of public interest that has shone on the political scene in Schleswig-Holstein in the gourse of a long, tough election campaign will soon

go out.

Now with the best will and plans in the world the new state government is strictly limited in the amount of influence it can wield and the likelihood is that it will fail for hit the headlines to anything like the same extent at any stage during the next. four years? In artistance and mig asid my

What was special about these elections. the that state elections this year spart for the council elections in Bremen, was

chieswig Hoistein's new Premier is neither the local political next tour policy will Kiel pursue over the next four years? ) not the direct national conseque winners of the state elections. The Bundesrat, the country's Upper House), In both these respects the elections in Hesse, Bayaria, Berlin and the Rhineland, Palatinate were at least as interesting if

what has really been significant about the Schleswig Holstein elections is some thing the extent of which cannot as yet be assessed — the influence it has exercised on the Social Democrats (SPD), one of our two major parties. The training of the

The electoral outcome will exercise a strong influence on the relationship between the party leadership and the majority of the rank and file and the left-

Jochen Steffen, the Schleswig-Holstein SPD leader, can be taken fo symbolise all left-wing Social Democrats, whether they; be old school Socialists of Hesse South or the rebellious Jungsozialisten.

A man who sounds more like an ideologue thanns tactician, more like a political scientist than a politician a man who frankly and firmly admits to being a Socialist. Jochen Staffen faced soher, conservative Christian Democrat, Gerhard

Stoltenberg in the campaign.

The SPD campaign was Steffen's campaign, the election results are Steffen's. Socialist policies have been seen to be

Socialist policies have been seen to be not without affect on at least the electorate of Schleswig-Holstein.

Yet the Social Democrats would be ill advised to come to premature conclusions. There is call for neither satisfaction nor disappointment and a tougher and more intolerant line.

As a major party in a pluralistic society the Social Democrats can only secceed by means of tolerating pluralism of political

means of tolerating pluralism of political opinion within their own ranks:

(Prankfürter Allgestielne Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 April 1971)



and the Mirage

**DER TAGES SPIEG** 

fighters

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## The Chinese dragon courts the American eagle

### Stälner Stadt-Angelger

The Chinese ideogram for table tennis L is based on the sign for the army, a British journalist has discovered. Maybe, he suggested, this accounts for the earnest with which the Chinese play ping-pong, a sport in which they rank among the world's best.

The American and Canadian table tennis players who recently returned from a triumpliant tour of China did not gain the impression that they were being treated in a military or warlike fashion, though,

"I have been in 89 countries in my time," one of the entourage commented, "and I have never been made to feel so welcome as here."

Seldom has so much been written and surmised about a state visit, let alone about an encounter of this kind between sportsmen who can not even claim to be

American public opinion, the Press and TV at least, noted with surprise and evident relief that China too is populated by people and that Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic, is even prepared to go so far as exchange words with an American hippie.

Eighteen thousand people gave the American visitors a rip-roaring welcome in the Peking stadium and the posters proclaiming 'Down with American Imperialism' had been replaced by others wishing long life to unity among peoples

It is hard to judge as yet whether the sceptical attitude Washington has adopted in view of the enthusiasm shown by the general public is a fair reflection on the government's opinion of developments in

The United States and China have a special relationship that has arisen in the U Thant reckons the world will see a course of a long and chequered history. mainland Chinese diplomat move into the

to develop and observers of the American scene have seen for themselves how the one can change into the other.

What, though, are the motives of the government concerned at this particular juncture and what results may ensue? Over the last few months, since the end

of the Cultural Revolution, China's foreign policy has been more active than at any time since 1949, when Mao took over power on the mainland.

Diplomatic relations have been or are being established with many countries in both East and West. Canada and China have just exchanged ambassadors. Despite the table tennis America and China have yet to follow suit.

But according to Chou En-lai President Nixon had his press officer state that a new leaf had been turned over in relations with China. There are even forecasts of reciprocal visits by Chou En-lai and Richard Nixon.

Yet even if, after the ping-pong of mutual cordiality and initial practical moves on travel and commerce, diplomatic contacts such as were maintained in Warsaw for many years ensue, the two sides will for some time continue to come up against two fundamental issues that have so far prevented the establishment of normal relations. The one is Chiang Kai-shek, the other Vietnam.

America's loyalty to the aged generalissimo of Taiwan is maintained with difficulty by a China lobby that is steadily declining in influence, a trend that Mr Agnew's vocal support cannot reverse.

Mind you, Washington has so far stood by its military pledges to Chiang's refuge. So far, too, it has rigorously opposed all attempts to replace Taiwan's man at the United Nations with a representative of the People's Republic.

Not this year, maybe, but next year or the year after next at the latest even so cautious an observer as Secretary-General Odium and sympathy are equally likely glass palace on New York's East River.

Previous compromises are not out of the question and Peking may gain access to the United Nations even sooner but it is idle to speculate.

To date the war in Vietnam has been an ideal opportunity for the Chinese of firing incessant, florid propaganda broadsides at the United States and its allies in Saigon. Vietnam may from now on play an entirely different role both for Washington and for Peking.

Now that the United States proposes to reduce its military commitments in South Vietnam to a few ground units and a powerful air shield while at the same time ensuring that its erstwhile ally is not liquidated by means of a full-scale invasion from the North it would be extremeuseful if Peking were to bring a moderating influence to bear on Hanoi.

What is more, China might, in return for membership of the United Nations and economic assistance, be prepared to bring this influence to bear for a number of years at least.

Which is not, of course, to forget the third man, the Soviet Union. The interplay of relations between Washington, Moscow and Peking will grow increasingly mportant in world affairs over the forthcoming decade.

There need be no dramatic developments but increasingly agile manocuvres and a swift succession of alliances is a certainty.

The issue of predominance or balance power in Asia is inextricably linked with this relationship, though of course other countries, Japan, Indonesia, India, Australia and New Zealand, are also

It is a confusing combination of ties and opposites and the course and outcome of events cannot be forecast in advance even in the short torm.

As long as it is incapable of taking joint political action Europe will at best be a bystander and if the worst comes to the worst a pawn.

A number of European countries, first foremost the Federal Republic, would do well to dismiss illusions that the power struggle in Asia might come to a conclusion convenient for themselves.

In the long term, though, no one can stop this country from boosting trade with Peking. Even now Bonn is third only to Japan and Hong Kong. This country has long since overtaken the Soviet Union

in trade with Peking. Hans Gerlach (Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 21 April 1971) agreement has been reached by doubt in line with Soviet with

ine will at some

The joint supreme command of changes of any kind occur within the new Arab federation is, however, see changes of any kind occur within the to post troops of any member-complex fit is nonetheless doubtful whether the any part of another member-complex fit is nonetheless doubtful whether the the Israeli frontier, for instance.

That would be particularly problemages as a result of the course of supply "warfaring" Israel with fit it cannot as yet be said that the rage jets for which the Israelis had be remain appears to have lost interest in holding of a European security con-

The Arab federal POLITICS

### Bonn content to wait and see on GDR recognition issue

Tardly a fortnight has passed since I GDR Deputy Foreign Minister of Egypt, Libya and Syria, hale had become the twenty-eight councerned, it would appear to have a long stime and many more countries will not Like its short-lived predecesses a long time coming? The forecast The Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn has made nonsense of the basis of the Hallstein Doctrine by talking of two German states and making treatment of the GDR dependent on East Berlin's readiness to bring about a relaxa-

Like its short-lived predecessore a long time coming," he forecast. The federations of Egypt, Yemen, Sparst part of his prophecy has already Iraq, though, it too contains the come true.

Arab dissension, Even its initial proclamation (alath country to recognise the GDR. Is a distinction between "all liberate fresh wave of recognition on the cards countries striving for socialism" (and does Bonn intend to do anything encouraged to join) and Arab marbout it? and Western-style countries, who To begin with, in the fifties, recogni

unwelcome. tion was countered by legal and moral It is hard to envisage a symmetric tion was countered by legal and moral lit is hard to envisage a symmetric. The Hallstein Doctrine was political will crystallising in the foreign policy side of this country's tries with completely different plaim to the sole right to represent the and economic problems. The deferman people.

mon factor could again prow! Bonn responded to recognition of the confrontation with Israel.

GDR by breaking off relations with the

The refusal to conclude pra offending countries, as in the case of Israel and the establishment of Yugoslavia and Cuba. supreme command sets a strain or This policy was modified during the to bring about a partial withdam Grand Coalition's term of office made up the Canal Zone.

To this extent it also represent abroad mainly by the decision to exhandicap for Egyptian President change ambassadors with Belgrade again, who doubtless only gained approaching ambassadors with Belgrade again, this price for Egyptian leadership recognition of the GDR by third counfederation from dynamic Libysi ries, Between 30 April and 9 July 1969

tate Gaddafi. Iraq, Cambodia, Syria, South Yemen and Sadat will probably be the finished United Arab Republic exchanged state of the new union, which mambassadors with East Berlin.
apply to certain domestic and by Bonn had no means of bringing diplopolicy sectors but in formulaing armatic pressure to bear on the Arab right of intervention proposes to countries since they had already broken a kind of Arab Socialist Brezing off relations with this country following Bonn's recognition of Israel.

Colonel Gaddafi's anti-Commun. In Cambodia's case Chancellor Kiesin-Cairo's pro-Soviet outlook are two fixes froze relations against the advice of sites that could easily lead to fixed to be social Democrats and sections of his The military cooperation of the social Democrats and sections of his own party and Prince Sihanouk ended

### presents problems for France, Bonn's Ostpolitik supplied Libya with the later Bonn's Ostpolitik

holding of a European security con-fedence. And Berlin is the key to both.

In the circumstances Bonn has no Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editors soon as Moscow responds to its goodwill.

Otto Heinz. Editor: Assistant Editors foon as Moscow responds to its goodwill.

Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthon the Viewed in this light Ostpolitik may lish language sub-editor: Geoffice in the light Ostpolitik may lish language sub-editor: Geoffice in the light Ostpolitik may lish language sub-editors of the language of the l 02 14733. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kentillon at a bad job because Moscow lex: 08 88398. specied unwilling to reach agreement on

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Heinz Verfürth

Heinz Verfürth (Handelsblatt, 26 April 1971)

Berlin's readiness to bring about a relaxa-

chagrin, still based on developments in

Guinea is significant because in this

Ceylon is of interest as the sole country in which Bonn brought development aid to a virtual standstill following recognition of the GDR. In the others it was either so negligible as not to make any difference or continued as before, as in

Will Chile and Equatorial Guinea now be the precursors of a fresh wave of recognition? Bonn is fairly optimistic that this will not be the case. One country or another may yet recognise East Berlin but no one expects the GDR to achieve any major success.

For the time being there is little likelihood of recognition of the GDR by the Allies, Nato, Western Europe or major industrial countries such as Japan.

In India, for instance, this country's position has if anything been consoli-dated since Indira Gandhi's overwhelming

tion of tension within Germany. Bonn's present attitude towards the GDR's relations with third countries and

possible GDR membership of the United Nations is pragmatic but, to East Berlin's the relationship between the two parts of A second wave of recognition occured

spring and early summer last year. Congo (Brazzaville), Somalia, the Central African Republic, Algeria, the Maldives and Ceylon set up embassies in East Berlin and Guinea followed suit in September. Bonn's initial attitude was one of

case the GDR succeeded for the first time in gaining sole representation for East Berlin by so maligning this country that President Sekou Toure sent Bonn's ambassador and development aid workers

In all other cases, with the sole exception of Algeria, where Bonn has no ambassador, this country's diplomats stayed at their posts.

Besides, the number of countries that have so far recognised the GDR is a good deal more impressive than their political importance.

victory at the polls, one of the results of

which has been that she is no longer

dependent on Communist goodwill.
What is more, the GDR's factics of persuading individual small countries to recognise it in return for considerable political and commercial expenditure represents a significant strain on East

Berlin's recources.
So far this dedicated effort has scored a number of individual successes but there is still no sign of a major breakthrough on the horizon.

In a number of countries, the Central African Republic, for instance, a considerable discrepancy between the GDR's promises and what it is in a position to deliver has come to light.

Barely six months after the exchange of ambassadors with East Berlin President Bokassa disillusionedly talked in terms of "certain friends" who "have spoiled our prospects with old friends who understood us well enough and, for instance, helped us to build factories and set up a merchant navy.'

In Ceylon too the GDR has nowhere near made up for the decline in trade with this country.

Bonn is playing it cool, taking decisions in accordance with its own interests and trusting in its political importance and economic power.

For the time being the Federal govern-ment is not prepared to make the GDR internationally acceptable. It aims by refusing to recognise the GDR for the time being to make East Berlin more ready to negotiate within Germany.

There is no longer any mention of sanctions but it is evident that when diplomatic relations cool off, as in Coylon's case, economic relations and development aid suffer as a result.

There are differences of opinion on this score between the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and the Foreign Office. Dr Eppler's Ministry is firmly convinced that development aid is not a suitable means of aiding and abetting short-term foreign policy considerations and this view has been confirmed by a Cabinet decision.

As a rule current projects are continued and negotiations on new ones brought to a conclusion but a more cautious approach is brought to bear on new schomes. Differences of opinion on the extent of future development aid are almost inevitable, as can be seen in the case of Chile, which is currently under Cabinet discus-

As Bonn's approach is pragmatic it can well change. Even before the formal conclusion of a treaty between Bonn and East Berlin - in the event, say, of a satisfactory Berlin settlement - the Federal government could be more forthcom-

What if policy towards the Eastern Bloc grinds to a halt? "We can uphold our position for some time to come," the Foreign Office maintains. How long, one can but wonder. Rold Zundel

(DIE ZEIT, 23 April 1971)

### Free Democrats re-think

Laurvive there seemed until recently to be no doubt that the party had no option but to remain on the left of the political

The trend was borne out by the reality of Federal states.

regional leaders now appear to be of the opinion that the Liberals ought, current cooperation with the Social Democrats notwithstanding, to remain in principle prepared to cooperate with both Lest and

Their number includes Home Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl and Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, State Secretary at the

Comments may vary from place to

place but the general tenor is that if the it must be able to make a choice basis of the day-to-day situation.

as a whole developed into a strongly left-wing party. It is a well-known fact that younger members of the FDP tend to be politically committed towards the

Liberalism alive in the long run.

### West Berlin SPD wins a Pyrrhic victory

West Berlin Senate, the new city council, has seen the light of day. The new Senate is nothing spectacular yet its labour pains were considerable.

The Social Democrats have an absolute majority and were able to make all the appointements themselves but when it came to the crunch the distribution of posts proved more problematic than coalition talks with another party.

Confident of tried and trusted Social Democratic party discipline the right wing was inexorable in its dealings with the left wing of the party.

Once again it has proved far more trying and complicated to form an absolute majority government than to reach a sensible compromise with a coalition partner. Yet the West Berlin SPD leaders must have known what they were in for when they decided to go it alone. Far too often and unrestrainedly the right wing had exploited its numerical majority to the pitiful disadvantage of the left.

It was only to be expected that the left wing would grasp the opportunity of having a minority sufficient to prevent the election of new Senators by the council and utilise it to the full.

Viewed in the clear light of day the left wing has not really exploited this position as much as it might have done. One left-wing Senator and two left-wing Senate directors may sound good but the presence of a woman Senator for Youth and Sport as the representative of the left wing of the party at Schöneberg town hall is nothing to write home about, not even when she has a fellow left-winger as

Harry Ristock, left wing spokesman, may now be a Senate director, the equivalent of a State Secretary in a state government, but that alone is not going to set the world on fire either.

All the key posts have remained in the hands of right-wingers and the left wing has been fobbed off with consolation

In the circumstances Klaus Schütz. Governing Mayor and SPD leader in West Berlin, will have difficulty in pursuing the policy advocated by his predecessor, party leader and Chancellor, Willy

There is no point in crying over spilt milk but there is no harm either in repeating that in coalition with the Free Democrats Klaus Schütz would have had a broader base for supporting the Bonn Social and Free Democratic coalition government's policy on Germany and towards the Eastern Bloc.

Mayor Schütz must now rely for support on a local party that on the German question speaks the language of the extreme right-wing Aktion Widerstand.

What else can be said when West Berlin SPD describes the Soviet paper on the Four-Power talks as a document of capitulation? Klaus Schutz faces four troubled years

- and not only in respect of his own party. He will have to prepare for a war on two fronts on the city council. The ruling Social Democrats will be

faced with opposition from both the Left and the Right. Virtually any controversial topic could try the SPD to the point of breaking point. At the polis the Social Democrats just about managed to maintain their absolute

majority. Will they pull it off again after four years of soul-destroying Christian and Free Democratic opposition?

This is a particularly acute question when it is borne in mind that the SPD on the Spree (the river Spree, that is) have control over the legislative, the executive and the party machine and create the impression of being a party of civil servants. The next elections will tell.

(Frankforter Rundschau, 21 April 1971)

#### our weeks after ombarking on a gory campaign of pacification the Pakistani army seems to have the situation in East Pakistan pretty well under control. Resistance continues in a few regions bordering on India only.

The international repercussions are more perceptible, though. A not unexpected but nonetheless dangerous confrontation in the Asian power game has

On the one hand India, and to a certain extent the Soviet Union, have appointed themselves the advocates of the East Pakistani secessionists and denied the army, which is doing its best to keep the country together, the right to intervene. On the other the People's Republic of

China has unequivocally given the Pakistani armed forces its support. China stresses that the conflict is a domestic one that must be settled by the people of Pakistan themselves. Foreign should refrain from interfering. In a message to the Pakistani President Chinese Premier Chou En-lai stated that Yahya Khan has done "good work"; explaining: "It is extremely import-ant to distinguish between the broad mass

of the people and a handful of people

intent on sabotaging the unity of Pakis-Chou's offer to "lend (Pakistan) decisive support in its just struggle to maintain its state sovereignty and national strategically and no doubt as an opponent

### Alarming prospects in East Pakistan

independence" has led, logically enough, to a further offer to supply arms should the need arise.

As long as India refrains from invading East Pakistan it remains to be seen whether or not this pledge is intended merely as a preventive ultimatum to New Delhi as pages of political commentaries in Pakistani papers, mainly by West

Pakistani politicians, have presumed. Political observers recall, however, that Peking responed to the Indo-Pakistani Kashmir conflict of 1963 with a similar warning which was taken so seriously by Washington and Moscow that they brought pressure to bear on both sides to conclude an armistice.

The comparison does not, admittedly, stand up to particularly close examination since this time the Pakistani army is involved, potentially at least, in a war on two fronts, against the emancipation-bent East Bengalis on the one hand and the Indian army, which is at action stations, on the other.

of India of greater importance to it than East Pakistan, which would like to come to terms with neighbouring India.

But providing that appropriate pressure is brought to bear, mainly by the United States on this occasion, of course, this fact alone ought to be enough to stop India from intervening directly in East Bengal.

In the long term, though, a military solution to the problem of East Pakistan is out of the question. As the Pakistani generals will hardly be in a position to bank on China and disregard the rest of the world for all time there is at least a hope that the military stage or other start to investigate the more fundamental causes of the crisis and

grant the Bengalis a greater degree of autonomy after all. These hopes would, however, be dashed if what is as yet largely a political and propaganda confrontation in East Pakistan were to lead to military confrontation. Not to mention the fact that any development of this kind would be bound Even so, then as now China has come out in favour of a Pakistani military. to increase the suffering of the general

public in Pakistan's Eastern province. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 April 1971)

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In the Free Democrats' struggle to

spectrum. The Jungdemokraten were not alone in FDP is to survive as an independent party coalitions in Bonn and many of the

A number of the FDP's national and

Ministry of Education in Bonn, and

leading Free Democrats in Hamburg, Bremen, Lower Saxony, Hesse, the Rhineland-Palatinate and Bavaria.

This is not to say that the FDP has not

The interesting aspect of this FDP reappraisal is thus that there would appear to be cause for the Free Democrats to reflect whether the reserves of left-wing voters are sufficient to keep

Walter Beck (Kieler Nachrichten, 14 April 1971)

#### **PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

### Minister welcomes frank debate of proposed divorce law reform

Cerhard Jahn, the Minister of Justice, of all parties as much as possible in divorce cases. amendments to his proposed divorce law reform, giving rise to the question of whether the draft Bill he put forward for discussion was not too progressive.

However there was no justification for the fears of many critics who thought that the reforms would not take the existing social situation into considera-

Only proposals considering the si-tuation in the future can lead to a Bill which all interested parties should have a

The Minister of Justice probably realised that the public would consider his Bill to be too progressive. But what would have come of his plans if he had heeded the views of the Churches and the conservatives from the very beginning?

The changes forced by the critics of the original Bill, including leading Social Democrats, only bring drawbacks, how-

The principle of marital breakdown has been called into question. Now a marriage in which the partners have lived apart for more than three years will not be annulled automatically because of this period of separation. Jahn's original Bill would have allowed this.

The changes do not make reconciliation any the easier and the divorce cannot be prevented if the partner wanting it emplays good enough tactics.

The changes only arouse false hopes and will only lead to judges having to listen to intimate details of a marriage. The original Bill would have avoided this.

This change does not strike at the foundations of Gerhard Jahn's Bill but it does help to water down the Bill's original intention of sparing the feelings divorce cases.

As lamentable as this change may be, there is consolation in the fact that Jahn's opponents were unable to push through the introduction of a seven-year separation period and a material hardship

The hardship clause preventing a divorce where it would mean hardship for one of the partners seems to be an important social innovation at first glance. But closer examination reveals that it is to the disadvantage of poorer

The Minister of Justice announced his reform plans before they were agreed by the Cabinet. This was an unusual step but it certainly helped to show the wide range of criticism and approval.

The discussion encouraged Jahn to limit the Churches' influence on his Bill with their religious and ethical views.

The public debate dealt with all controversial questions with the result that members of the Bundestag do not now have to sound out public opinion as they would have had to do otherwise.

At one time important social questions were only discussed in academic circles and expert opinions published in specialist periodicals. This time all interested parties were able to gain a hearing.

This procedure is not without its troubles but it is good for a democracy. It demands better nerves than usual practice in which the government only abandons clauses when it is not sure of a comfortable majority in the Bundestag.

We can only look back with alarm at the way that the right of opposition by the "innocent" wife entered civil law in

This did not result from any conviction of the fairness and correctness of such a

step but the wish of the Christian Democrat government to present a united front in the Bundestag despite contradictory views within the party.

As Jahn stressed that his proposals were a basis for discussion and wished to adapt them after hearing what the public had to say, the changes in his Bill cannot be interpreted as a defeat for the Minister.

Some alteration was necessary concerning maintenance rights. In other cases Jahn had to make concessions not because his arguments were weak but because he was forced to by the overwhelming tenor of public opinion.

There was a general fear that the proposed maintenance clauses could be to the detriment of the older housewives who had not gone out to work for a long

These women are frequently completedependent on their husbands in both thought and action and have grown up with the ideal of a marriage where the wife does not go out to work. They are dependent on their husbands economically and have few political views of their

These women were alarmed when the Bill planned to pay serious attention to the principle of equality. Their fear of descending the social ladder, and having a lonely old age and the feeling of failure when a marriage breaks up is understand-

The stereotyped picture of the happy married couple makes it difficult for them to depart from the old idea of unconditional faithfulness in marriage.

But perhaps the discussions have taught them that it is they themselves who suffer most if they cling to a husband for reasons of maintenance.

The Bill makes it easier for divorced women to end an impossible marital situation and start a new life of their own. The new maintenance clauses are tailor-made to their situation.

It is always a personal hardship to get a divorce or be divorced, irrespective of the divorce law. The plan to give up the idea of the indissolubility of marriage - in law least - will narrow the gap between ideal and reality. Marianne Quoirin

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 16 April 1971)

### Bonn makes public RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

# statistics on Myth and legend surround extremist groups figure of Martin Luther

DIE WELT Siddenische Zeitung

The government has announced there are 316 extreme left wing political groups in the factories is commemorating the 450th Republic and West Berlin with an anniversary of Martin Luther's membership of some 94,500. fusal to renounce his ideas before the

Replying to a Bundestag quest Catholics and Protestants are trying to cialist politicians, the government make a joint approach to the problems that the Ministry of the Intermediate and launch a new way of found that there were 250 ministry. Objectivity is the watchword. The fact thodox Communist groups.

y bishops of the two Churches reveal

The largest of the left-wing proper theological differences is significant the Communist Party (DKP) reposidering past history, even though 30,000 members. The government delegates, especially the Luthelieves that the DKP has to pay from ones, are not necessarily representa-for its party apparatus and edive of contemporary trends in postthan its accounts show it reageformation theology.
income. Martin Luther and his teachings have

The membership of Trotzkylst been dealt with so thoroughly and histo-and anarchist groups is about 3.8 Ically, especially by Catholic research Red Cells have some 1,000 membrince the thirties, that violent controversy extreme left publish 420 newspace really impossible, periodicals with a circulation of the Attention should now be switched to a

tompletely different sphere — the picture the general public has of Martin Luther.

For the first time in four year. The hymn Eln feste Burg ist unser Gott membership of extreme right-wall God is our refuge and our strength) can has sunk below 30,000. The know be heard in Worms. The history of Democratic Party is still the Bach cantata clearly shows the asorganisation with its 21,000 pounding misunderstanding to which this even though it has lost 7,000 maymn is subject.

It has become a Reformation hymn but Deutsche Nationalzeitung with a Gn Passion Sunday.
lation of 117,000 is the largest em Bach's first version of the cantata was right-wing weekly. The government called "Alles, was von Gott geboren" and that the extreme right-wing group or ited the Santa Control of the cantata was

that the extreme right-wing group omitted the first verse now sung. It was few international contacts. Only in Leipzig where all types of florid (DIF WELT, 16 Ar counterpoint were prohibited during the quiet days of Passion Week that Buch

ransferred it to Reformation Day. "The hymn had climbed from the eighth

Even two thirds of those people place in the list of hymns to be sung that lot of money believe that a later day to one of the first when Buch, who would lead to a more favourable was pleased to be able to perform the "An individual's experience of the work again, composed the verse starting does not lead him to temper his chieffin feste Burg. The final trumpet part of the injustice inherent in the which characterises the work today was system," Kaupen and Rassion claim hot added until much later by one of his

This is shown by answers to the thing the strange tale of this cantata reflects experience of civil courts answered the way that the image of Luther became compared with the overall figure myth. Luther ended his speech of ner cent.

The questioners asked whether help me. Amen:" But the words that people received worse treatment for fing to German minds more readily—courts than richer people. The state I stand, I can do no other"—are part given for this alleged inequality to the legend. The I were mainly based of Littler published his 95 theses in 1517 differences of social influence and military their content is still largely tion and the "connections" or withhouse to church-goers). But the picture of the leads to

connections this leads to.

We sque scene in which they are nailed to

The survey also showed what which door of the Schlosskirche in Wittenments the public thought could be fig with the hard stroke of the harmer to the law. A majority of the a the Réformation is sample called for smaller courts and it of the myth. access to them, thought the west these points are trifling. Though they gowns to be superfluous, was the little about Luther, they speak vopeople involved in the trial to sit winks about the people who made this one table and said that they prefer himse for him, those people who wanted participation in the law courts to to see him as a German heart and soul.

participation in the law courts to 100 see him as a German heart and soul.

system administered solely by 18 mg of this image shows Luther as a true

There is little doubt that the of the survey expected in the father of the Protestant Church
year's time will have some influence father figure for all Germans. This
the large-scale legal reforms planned that the father figure for all Germans. This
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Dieter Di

up to the Führer - one consequence of the Lutheran doctrine of two empires entails that a Christian person should give up his freedom in matters politic." Heinemann himself has experienced this.

During the stormy debates on reunification in the early fifties the head of the Evangelical Church's synod alone warned that Adenauer's policy of Western integration would prevent German reunifi-His colleagues stated that the Church

should keep out of this type of issue though it had not stopped them from meeting Adenauer on 5 November 1951 and allowing him to interpret the results of the meeting as approval for his policy.

Today Gustav Heinemann is President of the State resulting from this policy. But it is only at the first glance into our history that it appears paradoxical for the Protestants of the past to have cited the name of the German prototype, the staunch Martin Luther, as the reason for abandoning staunch resistance where it could have saved the country from greater calamity. At second glance it appears logical.

Karl Marx described the hymn Ein feste Burg as the German Marseillaise. But he was mistaken. The hymn is not revolutionary nor is it a martial battle hymn. Repentance is a changing of ways.

Where Luther is concerned, Catholics and Protestants, and not only they, have to change their views. President Heinemann has pointed out the way.

Robert Leicht

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 April 1971)

A print of Martin Luther before Emperor Charles V at Worms in 1521 refusing to retract the stand he had taken up with the nailing of the 95 theses on the door of the

### Call to Pope to repeal Papal Bull

Before Easter a committee representing consequences for Catholics the world over. Pope Paul VI calling for a ruling on the reformer Martin Luther.

The writers of the nine-page memoran-dum which was also distributed at the doors of all Catholic churches over Easter want the Pope to repeal the Papal Bull excommunicating Martin Luther on 3 January 1521 as a heretic.

The petition claims that a ruling on the excommunication would reduce the tension still existing between the Churches and be one of the important "ecumenical deeds of the Holy Father".

It would not only be of particular significance to the two confessions in this country but could also have important

Catholics in Worms did not find it easy to compose an appeal calling for an end to the personal discrimination of Martin Luther, despite their progressive beliefs. Before the letter was sent, there were long, violent discussions mainly sparked off by lays and the clergy did not associate themselves with the appeal until it had found a substantial majority for this action among church-goers.

If the Pope approves - this would be a revolutionary change, the Worms Catholies state - the authors of the petition hope that an ad how commission of Lutherans and Catholics will discuss the problem further.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 April:1971)

### **Worms Memorial Week is no** Luther Festival

the programme announces "Comme-L moration of the 450th Anniversary of the Imperial Diet of Worms of 1521". studiously avoiding the word "celebration" or "festival".

"We are not celebrating a Luther Festival, we are not celebrating anything," said Worms' Mayor Kuhfuss in his speech at the opening ceremony.

The opening was formal not only because of the many representatives from public life assembled but also because of a really "ceremonial" musical programme under the strict direction of Tobias Ifile.

It is not easy to rid a series of events from the atmosphere of official pompous celebrations. The ceremonies at Worms were concerned with Martin Luther's appearance before the Imperial Diet there in 1521, though from the viewpoint of

Dr Kuhfuss stressed that the organisers wanted to prompt a change of thinking as far as Luther was concerned, it was possible in foday's world to act in the ecumenical spirit to deal with a common fate. Protestant and Catholic bishops hold joint services.

Professor H. Lutz, the Viennese historian, claimed that the ecumenical movement was a reaction to National Socialist rule. Things had hed to go to such extremes before a movement of this type was possible, he said.

... In his lecture entitled "Luther and five ty." centuries of German history!' Professor Lutz 'explained the political background to the imperial Diet and followed the

secularisation of the figure of Luther, its amalgamation with the national consciousness of the nineteenth century and the resultant tension between the Church as an institution in connection with the State and the credibility of the Christian

Lutz limited his survey to the past and attributed the success of the Reformation to Luther's own career, thus opposing President Heinemann who had stressed the historical reasons for the forcefulness of the Reformation.

H. Schöffler adds that the Reformation also entailed the establishment of a link between religious forces, after incorporation in a Church, and the power of the State.

President Heinemann, the patron of the Worms commemoration, opposed interreting Luther ideologically as Markists do. Religious motives and Luther's personal beliefs were the determining factor of his actions, the President said.

Luther had not sought a new social order nor universal equality. Indeed his basic conservatism would have stood in the way of any social change.

It was his conservative behaviour that has encouraged the fateful link between throne and altar that led to the German Evangelical Church becoming the "Halleulah cart" (Hans Iwand) of State authori-

The Church lost sight of its functions in the social sphere — to support the oppressed and exploited. The fateful link between Church and State hindered the proffered development of the new Churches to parish churches of equal members, it has also had an indirect hindering influence on the social equality peculiar to a democracy.

We today have at least lost the self assuredness of Luther's pupils, the President continued. "We have recognised that there can be no Christian policy and a Christian State but we also know that it is a Christian duty to obey God's word in political actions as well'...

"The imitation of Jesus Christ is a revolutionary force. We have failed where it does not exist. By admitting this to ourselves yet continuing to obey the duties placed upon us, we once again find the right contact with Luther."

On the Sunday leading representatives of the Protestant and Catholic Churches attended ecumenical services and mentioned the need to stress what they had in common despite all differences and pray together for the lost unity of the Church. Moderator Hild, head of the Hesse-Nassau Church, said that while Catholics and Protestants both considered themselves to be the one true Church and community of Christ fifty years ago, they knew today that they were both serving the Lord.

The Catholic Bishop of Mainz stressed that division did not impair the Church's power of testimony. Unity of belief was the condition for the unity of the Church, he said. The Church was on Earth not for its own sake but to bear the testimony of God in the world.

The Luther Commemoration Week continued to 25 April with lectures, discussion evenings and musical events. An exhibition on the background and consequences of the Diet of Worms will continue until 31 October.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 April 1971)

Deople in the Federal Republic do not have a very high estimation of their legal system and this will not be overcome by better knowledge of the law. thought by many to be a patent solution.

The population's mistrust of the law has been lamented for years but it is not due so much to ignorance as to bad experiences with the law, lawyers and law

Wolfgang Kaupen and Theo Rasehorn came to this harsh conclusion after making their preliminary evaluation of a representative survey examining the pub-lic's attitude to the law in the Federal

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law. instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn Confidence in the law could only be

confidence in the law improved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society and if judges and lawyers change their

Survey shows public has little

attitude towards the public. These views are supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases. Traffic offences were the most common reason for their appearance before the

Remarkably enough, most of these people had won these cases or settled out of court to their advantage. Only one in eight lost. The mistrust of justice must therefore be more deeply-rooted in the population than to depend solely on what success or lack of success a person had had in his dealings with the law.

A question in the survey showed that this was the case. The sample was asked, "Assuming you have difficulties with your insurance company after an accident because the company only wishes to pay for half the damage. Would you accept the company's decision even though you believed that you were in the right or would you go to court even if it was a matter of some 250 Marks? "

Less than half the population (45 per

likely group to give in while intellectuals, executives and civil servants were least prepared to accept a compromise.

Significantly enough, 54 per cent of those people who had already taken a case to court would now give in and accept the fifty per cent offered by the insurance company.

With sixty per cent they are also the most violent critics, believing that lawyers only make a case more difficult than it ready is. On average only half the sample interviewed consider this view to

The overwhelming majority describe a e as painstaking and objective while only half the sample also thought of him as friendly and helpful. Again, those people in the sample who had had contact in the law had certain doubts about a judge's objectivity.

People who have appeared before judges are more likely to criticise this profession as being unfriendly, biased, off-putting and subjective. Those who had come into contact with chancery court judges claimed that they were very superficial.

Another factor throwing bad light on the objectivity of judges is the belief shared by almost three-quarters (74 per cent) would take the case to the courts, cent) of the population that it is easier to the survey showed. Women were the most win a case if a person has a lot of money.

People like pop-art and are willing to pay large sums of money for it. American artist Andy Warhol received over 40,000 Marks for a coloured picture of Rockefeller and Roy Lichtenstein's comic strips command sums of 45,000 Marks. A Brunswick professor now claims that pop-art has no merit and is nothing but commercialism.



Nothing of the sort had happened since the nineteenth century - a new art style made its bow to the public, was immediately applauded and soon soared on the art market.

That was pop-art, a movement that concentrates on the banal, everyday world of advertising, consumer goods, technology, eroticism and politics and limits itself to the more or less realistic portrayal of Coca-Cola bottles, comic strips

There were always lone voices criticising the whole conception of pop-art. But this criticism was never devastating. Until

The small Munich publishing concern of Moos has issued a 88-page pamphlet with the harmless sounding title Pop-Art, an academic critique and comprehensive study of the movement.

The booklet accuses pop-art of being: Devoid of merit: Banal and consequently successful;

Pretentious:

A copy of Dadaism:

These accusations carry some weight. The author of the work is Jürgen Weber, 43, a sculptor and Professor at Brunswick's Technical University.

His remarks have already met with angry reaction. The theories he now puts forward are based on a series of lectures he held at the time.

Weber reports, "The art students were outraged by my theories and they were able to manifest their outrage better by making a racket than by putting forward reasoned arguments. All they did was stage a pop spectacle.

"The reaction of the local press was unfavourable. Their report of my lecture was wrong and incomplete. Corrections submitted by some of the audience and finally by the author and university representatives were not published. It is an established custom that there is no iteedom of opinion in the field of art.

Jürgen Weber has good reasons for saying what he does about pop-art.

American pop-artists such as Rauschenberg, Warhol, Oldenburg, Lichtenstein and Wesselmann seem to be progressive and untrammelled by tradition but they do have two forerunners - Dadalsts Marcel Duchamp and Kurt Schwitters.

As early as 1914 Marcel Duchamp was exhibiting bottle-racks as sculptures to wake the bourgeoiste from their sleepy admiration for the old masters. These so-called ready-mades were meant to shake existing concepts of art and aesthe-

**III** THE ARTS

# Brunswick professor exposes pop-art

were also called neo-Dadaists. They and the pop-artists exploited Dadaism though to different ends. While the ready-mades were meant to provoke the bourgeoisie, the pop-artists took them seriously.

Marcel Duchamp himself complained in 1962: "This neo-Dada, this pop-art is no more than a convenient solution living off what Dada created. When I invented ready-mades I wanted to question aesthetics. Neo-Dada has taken my readymades and found aesthetic beauty in

While Marcel Duchamp made no financial profit from his protests, the pop-art people are living off the fat of the land. The movement reaches its shallowest point where Andy Warhol draws cans of

soup and packets of washing powder and Rauschenberg signs dollar bills, Weber claims. Unlike Marcel Duchamp, the pop-artists are using art as a means to hit the big money.

Weber reports, "Warhol's only original invention was the transference of photographs on to canvas by the screen process. He has used it everywhere he can. Cows, flowers, cola bottles and film idols such as Marilyn Monroe, Elvis Presley or Liz Taylor are all captured in colour and symbolically arranged. This tradition is so banal that everyone can understand it and that is why it is so successful.

"But how can this reconciled with the artistic pretensions of Andy Warhol? How can this be reconciled with the incredible prices paid for such works? Warhol recently received ten thousand dollars for a colour photo of Rockefeller that he had transferred on to canvas by the screen process."

Horror scenes form part of Andy

There is a touch of dramatics in every

L event and the ten day "London now

in Berlin" show was no exception. Pop

groups were of course "the new musical

generation", happenings were "total thea-tre" and the art exhibition heralded "the

The forerunners of pop-art such as Robert Rauschenberg and Jasper Johns showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennial, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

"The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips.

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's versions of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clickes spouted by people who do not understand him."

THE STAGE

Peter Weiss first-ever play loses impact after 19 years

the coming of a new Peter Weiss

Hölderlin, sets the Federal

Republic theatrical world talking, his first Lichtenstein's version of Picasson ever play Die Versicherung (The in-(Photo surance) has been put on stage for the

6 May 1971 . No

first time - nineteen years after it was One of the most popular subject written.

comic strips is war and brutally. This play from the early fifties is a ing of this tendency, Weber say reminder of the elementary anarchistic tenstein's war pictures do not gerage that once drove this playwright. He criticism, enlightenment or partiel a need to blast the structure of the depiction of war is so stupit bourgeois society into which he was born prettily coloured that anyone has that he could forcibly extract his own

the works in the face of current existence from this setup.

struck dumb. War could never Die Versicherung verifies Weiss' flight trayed more frivolously." Into a no-man's land of denunciation. The Professor thinks he knewhich is cold and hostile to society, reasons why: "It was previous where political weapons are not yet artist's function to innovate artifected and for this reason aesthetics trends and put his stamp on the become an instrument of destruction

turned upon those who think that as far Pop-artists are now marchinas art and certain other constants are the times. Advertisers, design concerned they have got it made! psychologists have developed the In the midst of tumult, of bourgeois ratus over a number of year grabbing for possessions, lusting for sex, artist needs only to take it adjustich fills the first tableau of the play

Heidelinds bands, houseowners, company managers

(WELF am SONNTAG, 114) and all, in grave danger, there dances a

whole world, revelling, copulating, carousing itself to death, happily, destructively.

had been seen already in the Bunuel films came far before its time in the theatre.

It is irritating to find that now Die Versicherung has been staged in Essen it is virtually too late. It is really behind the times since it does not meet with any disapproval of note from today's sophisti-

Has society already had so many of the props knocked from under it that Weiss' Totentanz of bourgeois belief in safety can now be considered consumer enter-

The Essen production, directed by Hans Neuenfels ran for about two hours without a break and the lack of unfavourable reaction was remarkable. The whole thing was accepted as a sterile work of

Neuenfels and his scenic designer, Wilfried Minks, went even further than Peter Weiss' stage directions in their settings. They brought the speechlessness of the dramatis personae into such sharp focus that many of the scenes looked as if they had been clipped from old silent movies. They became optical exaggerations of a society that has only genitalia, but no vocal cords.

Hans Neuenfels is a director who likes to make his characters materialise with opti-That must be manipulated an with a lecherous, materialist society, a truest sense of the word.

"If pop-art were nothing mainsurance that will protect him from new products in the world of trimminent catastrophes and revolutions, and consumer goods, there would be had.

But there is no longer any security to need to talk about it. But it is the had.

Around this one person who has insurance of its pretentious claim to speak, act piled on top of act, and position after position discovered and tried out. More and more phallic symbols are quoted incessantly throughout the play.

All this serves to underline the sexual obsessions of the citizens, but also, it must be added, the sexual obsessions of the author as well! cal drawings and he has made Weiss' play

the author as well!

Certainly the relationship of the bourgeoisie to sexuality is corrupt and deserves to be scorned as Weiss instructs the ectors with a number of stage directions.

But Neuenfels does not concentrate so much on depicting the damage and the sicknesses that result from sublimation as the aesthetic outcome of it.

In the scenes where Peter Weiss aggressively and often uncouthly works out situations in which it is shown how sexuality is determined by the relationship to property and greed for more possessions Neuenfels keeps coming up with beautiful stylised tableaux.

had Barlog or "Boli Haarlock" as he was

affectionately known because of his curly

Berlin will feel the pinch when Boles-

State theatres (Schiller Theater, Schloss-

park Theater and theatre workshop) on

Barlog quits as manager of the Berlin



A scene from Die Versicherung by Peter Weiss (Photo: Erich vom Endt)

Weiss, which were fairly arbitrarily thrown together anyway, into even smaller units, often mute arrangements and settings in which an optical notion is built up and played through.

This is a credit to the dramatic talents of Neuenfels with his vivid imagination and Wilfried Minks with his unerring sense of the aesthetic, but the realism that is inherent in the Weiss play is not altered nor attacked in any way.

Neuenfels has condensed all the sensuality and sociability in the play to a code of mannered arrangements, drawing on a kind of art that has gone down in history and been generally accepted -Jugendstil and Surrealism.

Since the audience for this play is being carved up by the playwright he has been able to a come back to the path of an agreement on the road to cowing respect.

This system of sketching that is now in the books on the history of art has robbed this play of its punch. It becomes an exemplary piece of Surrealism, but in its mobilisation of the everyday world of the bourgeois it is not only Surrealistic but also terroristic.

Instead of achieving its aim of making the overconfident loss confident, the production of Die Versicherung in Essen could be taken as a palliative.

The reason is that the audience can find itself in agreement with the playwright that there is at least a common aesthetic that transcends catastrophes, revolutions, anarchy and unbridled sexual indulgence and has a lasting value. Ernst Wendt

(DIE ZEIT, 16 April 1971)

### Bond play staged in Hamburg

Edward Bond has had to wait a long time for the Federal Republic premiere of his play Dle Hochzett des Papstes (The pope's wedding) which was staged at London's Royal Court Theatre as long ago as December 1962.

This is the almost-parable of the increasing identification of the newly-married Scopey (played by Knut Hinz at the performance in the Malersaal of Hamburg's Deutsches Schauspielhaus) with the aged, greying hermit, Alen (acted by Josef Dahmen)

The play was banned after its first performance in London - in fact the day after! Since then it has more or less been overtaken by Edward Bond's later plays, partly because of their greater realism, partly because of the greater challenge they present.

"Pope" Scopey is in fact too much of a model set in a world of impossibilities to counterect the contradiction between the need on the one hand to isolate himself from society and on the other hand to view society from the position of isolation, observe it closely and tie him-

Scopey's example is Alen, a lachrymose, imponitent, exaggeratedly sensitive enemy of the world around him on the one hand. On the other hand he is a voyeur, a reader and collector of newspapers, a man who eats food out of tins and a masterful man making clear claims

Peter von Wiese accordingly directed Josef Dahmen along these lines. Josef Dahmen accordingly interpreted the role of Alen along these lines.

Typical of this interpretation are ges-

tures of protection and domination. Putling a hand on an unopened can of preserves; bending down completely over the newspapers that Alen is reading; stretching out an arm as master of all he SULAGA — # COLLA

In addition to this there are typical gestures of senility, with body and mind decaying.

There is a reminiscence of the taciturn man such as Samuel Beckett's Krapp - a man who goes out of his way without meeting himself along the road and who does not become involved with the few people he meets along the road (Scopey and his wife).

In the end Scopey murders Alen, dons his military cloak and takes over his role. Silently he squats in the corner of the hut to listen for possible signals from the

> Jürgen Schmidt (Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 April 1971)

# London show

death pangs of the London art trade". Those taking part added their bit. On the opening night one group removed the fuses of another and a third group refused to perform following a difference of opinion with the organisers. The fact that this final group was Mark

Boyle's Sensual Laboratory is however a pity. Boyle is the inventor of psychedelic lighting effects and his work with Jimi Hendrix and The Soft Machine made his group famous.

After this contretemps there only remained the exhibition of Boyle's Earth Probes in the Academy of Arts. Hung and lit unfavourably, they are not much more than stage props, fragments of a missing

But these painstaking Earth Probes still retain their peculiar effect. Perhaps the easiest to understand are the sand series where the enormous variety of the traces of water can be seen - those liquid

formations that fascinate us on the beach. The Probes are more than reproductions. They bear a fine layer of the object's surface, thus retaining its vitality. Other items with stones, branches, leaves and earth have a pronounced aesthetic

The critical point is reached with the "street probes" - pavements, pedestrian crossings and cobble-stones. This is everyday life where no aesthetic associations can intrude.

visits Berlin

It is surprising what a sculptural and occasionally powerful effect these bits of

Art, Minimal Art and Monochrom. The surrounding audience. list could be extended ad infinitum.

This is not to suggest that there are no original achievements here. There is Peter Logan's moving electronic sculpture called "Square Dance" with four rotating red discs providing an experiment in time and

Peter Sedgley and Don Mason ("Colour Maze") have once again effectively taken up an old ZERO idea with hanging plastic strips and neon light.

pected from a group that had come

Rose Garrard's Circle of four veiled black tailor's dummies achieves a certain dramatic effect. Perhaps nothing more was to be ex-

Throughout the play Peter Woiss protogother by accident. The in tracks the moment when all inhibitions togother by accident. The in tracts the moment when all inhibitions thing is that it enables so many of are shelved—in tableau after tableau he work although Robert Kudieling repeats the explosion of the bourgeois pillories social indifference to mit order of society; destructiveness is rife, catalogue. This is why people is losts are indulged, violence and greed wonder whether two or three dimens sweep anxiety under the carpet.

It seems as if Peter Weiss never tired of The visitor now finds himself gazing at the rot, the whole process of round tower-like room containing dissolution.

thing like stage debris of wood way. In each new scene he puts on the stage

occasionally powerful effect these bits of reality have. When all is said and done, Boyle is only pushing the principle of Nouveau Réalisme to its logical conclusion.

The exhibition in the trade fair halls by the radio tower has been but on by 23 artists of a group of ninety in all who derelict St Katherine's Dock in London's East End.

There is no common artistic impulse to be found in this exhibition. There is Opeart with the moiré effect, Popart, a mixture of Morris Louis and Informal

He roars twice. Intricate groundingsoive. A man begs his way the less This is a picture of lively and at the surrounding audience.

The game gradually accelerate time horrific drives.

The game gradually accelerate time horrific drives.

everyone goes around in a circle time horrific drives.

everyone goes around in a circle time horrific drives.

The the months there is a dog, which seems to seem to human features because society is facing the woman. The the months are society is faster until begga races around horrific drives.

Billygoats mount to townspeople their flying. When he is rest, the live to the play that was a specific seems to see the seems to seem to see the seems to seem to see the seems to seem

sprints away as if in a race. In hestiary over.

We do not really know what he had not a dog's chance of being end the tension was so great the had not a dog's chance of being "different". And Brisley is not all social criticism of the Friedrich nor an actor but a sculping the tension of the Friedrich teacher. The impulses spring the tension of the scornful with the medium to another.

John Anthony The Weiss' adaptation of the scornful vibrance of the scornful vibrance of the scornful vibrance collapse of civilisation, such as

31 August 1972, even though Hans Lietzau may be taking over as his SUCCESSOF. But Barlog will not quit Berlin completely. Freed of his role as theatre manager he will be able to devote himself to the freer paths of directing. Nevertheless as a theatre manager Boleslaw Barlog has

written his name in the history book of the German theatre as a theatre manager with greater credit than as a director, although this is not to detract from his

On 28 March this native of Wroclaw (Breslau) was 65 years-old. He came to Berlin so to speak at the eleventh hour

fter 1945 theatrical Berlin could no and worked wonders with his courageous Alonger be what it once was. But it attitudes, his belief in himself and the theatre and in the rebuilding of Germany could take consolation in the fact that it from the ashes.

Boleslaw Barlog – a profile at 65

No sooner had the guns stopped firing than he moved into a demolished cinema in the Schlosspark Theater. In no time at all he had made the suburb Steglitz the centre of Berlin's theatrical life. Without ever having produced a play of his own before he set himself up as a director in a city famous for Reinhardt, Jessner and Piscator. He set about organising a troupe and discovering new talent. Five years later when he had been entrusted with the newly built Schiller Theater which became the theatre workshop another decade later, he brought authors such as Samuel Beckett and Edward Albee to stages in this country. In addition he paved the way to world success for German authors such as Peter Weiss.

In the history of post-war theatre in this country the name of Boleslaw Barlog world outside. is written large.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 March 1971)

Treatment by

endoscopy

langen were able to witness a medical

"first". A polypus in the vertical section

of the colon was removed using an

Previously a surgical operation was

required. The new method is the brain-

child of Erlangen internist Dr Peter

Devhle who showed the congress a film

Dr Deyhle has worked out a new

technique of viewing the colon along its

whole length to the caecum and in special

cases right up to the lower part of the

He also managed to remove a polypus

by electrolysis by inserting a small wire noose through the instrument panel of

the coloscope. Endoscopy can now be

used in treatment as well as in diagnosis.

Oestrogen cures

dandruff

dandruff and seborrhoeic eczema, claims Dr Ludwig of the dermatological section of the University Hospital in Eppendorf,

a suburb of Hamburg.

Speaking at the Cosmetics Congress in

Karlsruhe, Dr Ludwig said that these substances could clearly and beneficially

counteract large increases in the scalp's

Dr Pelwig reported that experiments at

production of sebum, the skin lubricant.

Munich University's Dermatological Cli-

nie had shown that the scalp cells causing

complaints could be treated successfully

(Kisier Nachrichten, 16 April 1971)

endoscope inserted in the anus.

of what happens.

small intestine.

#### **EDUCATION**

### Young mothers take active interest in education

#### **《西南湖》。**"明明的传》,"西南。" Rolner Ctadt Ameiger

A young mother turned her flat into a day nursery as there was no kindergarten place available for her child in the small town where she lived. She invited neighbours who were in similar straits to leave their offspring with her for a few

The housewives were at first happy to have found somewhere for their young children to play but after only a few days one mother turned indignant: "My daughter has got blobs of paint on her face. I'm not sending her to any place as

During her first experiments in painting, her daugther had drawn the brush across her face in her excitement. But the cleanliness of housewives here is more important than their children's pleasure.

This example of home-spun education was brought up by a young mother speaking to a number of other women with young children at the family holiday centre of Dorfweil in the Taunus.

"We must not get to the stage where fourteen-year-olds claim that their parents no longer understand them," she said, "You, their mothers, must recognise that you too are in a situation where you must also learn."

The thirty mothers aged between 25 and 35 tooked up at the speaker. Some were quizzical, others nodded approvingly.

These young mothers had been prepared to hear things that their mothers would never have accepted and that their grandmothers would never even have

method based on the age of the child.

Teachers at Waldorf Schools consider that

the most important behavioural pattern

up to the age of seven is the registration

comes the adhesion to a personal and not

forceful or dictatorial authority. Between

the ages of 14 and 21 pupils gradually

learn to form their own opinions and

and imitation of impressions.

make their own judgements...

thought about. They had all decided to attend a one-week course to educate

The slogan "There's no point looking back", if nothing else, showed them that the course would not degenerate into an elevated coffee morning where they could

The idea is good and the experiment necessary. The Evangelical Church of North Rhine-Westphalia was the first Church organisation in the Federal Republic to plan holiday courses for young mothers to discuss contemporary problems of education and modern social

Hanna Linke of the Bureau of Social Ethics and Social Policy of the Rhineland Evangelical Church stated the aims quite clearly: "It is planned to introduce special leave for workers who wish to attend further training courses. It is also hoped that they will be able to deal with social problems.

"There is no indication at present that there are to be similar schemes for housewives and mothers. It is however generally known that mothers bear the main responsibility in bringing up their children.

"Preparing children for tomorrow's world means that mothers must think about problems and this can take up a lot of their time.

As it was a woman who had the idea of starting this scheme, the practical side of the issue was soon considered. If the young mothers were given no chance of finding somewhere for their children to stay during the week-long course the idea would remain no more than an idea.

The scheme was started in 1969 when 32 mothers came along with 42 children.

120 mothers had said that they would

As the scheme was practically only announced via kindergartens and parish newspapers, this was clear proof of how great is the young housewives' need for

Hanna Linke found an ideal place for the 1971 course - the family holiday centre of Dorfweil near Schmitten in the Taunus. The house where mothers and children stayed was only built in 1970 and has a specially equipped kindergarten section and an indoor swimming pool.

Four kindergarten teachers, one of whom is a social education worker, and a doctor took care of the 55 children who came to the holiday centre along with

All thirty mothers are now housewives. Most were employed as secretaries, clerks or teachers before getting married. The week-long course with full board costs 67.50 Marks. They are charged an extra 25 Marks if they bring one child with them but each subsequent child only costs fifteen Marks.

The subject of the conference in Dorfweil was "Our world today - the world of our children tomorrow". This included questions of modern education as well as the reform of the divorce law and the problems involved in the new position of

"It is obvious today that every girl must be taught a profession, "Hanna Link says and admits: "In my lectures and during discussions I always try and emphasise that mothers should teach their sons to help in the home and not always divide household tasks into men's work and women's work."

Ending traditions such as these and giving the mothers a new sense of awareness is another aim of the congress. "Information is very important today. People with information have knowlèdge," Hanna Linke says and tries to give young mothers the necessary information. They themselves must make use of

> Ginger Feld (Kölner Stadt-Anzolger, 7 April 1971)

#### British and MEDICINE

## American teacher Hamburg professor outlines for Hamburg weather's psychosomatic aspects

reputable Hamburg psychosomatic spe-led is on the way to religible Professor Arthur Jores ignores all growing shortage of teach shysical weather features and concen-hamburg's eighty high schools. Figures on Man's own mental climate. September this year lifty science. An asthma sufferer had spent a number mathematics teachers recruited for of days at a sanatorium to cure himself of United States after an unconscipe complaint. When the trouble recurred advertising campaign and 25 larger months later he decided to revisit teachers obtained via an agency we the sanatorium. But this time the stay he

the city's schools.

Announcing the success, Mayor health only worsened his condition. Schulz stated, "As soon as the! The doctors at the sanatorium were approved the package deal to releasts peoplexed. Finally they arrived at a eaching shortage last year, our edisolution. They suggested that the patient department began recruitment are had been sensitivised against climatic and

at home and abroad."

The campaign in the United Six not surprising that these allergies resulted made more difficult by the fall in asthma after he returned. jurisdiction in the sphere of educ. Professor Jores had a chance to talk to different in the United States that the patient and now finds he cannot support the theory, as convincing as it the Federal Republic.

Several contacts had to be made sounds. The Professor had a much simpler the Hamburg education authoritie explanation. tually found the right departme. On returning to the sanatorium the

patient found that a doctor with whom Schulz added that the financials he had been particularly friendmesuring quickly settled as the Americank his first stay had left. Instead there was had met the Hamburg authoritis now a woman doctor there whom the way. They had not insisted the patient could not stand.

salaries should be the Mark equity. The woman doctor also took a critical what they were in the States buts: stitude toward her patient and forbade the fact that the purchasing power him from doing many things that he had Mark is much higher than individual been allowed to do during his first stay.

This resulted in a rapid deterioration of After the first contacts had been his condition, forcing him eventually to

Wilhelm Rahn and Otto Reuter & leave the sanatorium. the United States at the beginning. To remove any doubt about the March and begun negotiations with psychosomatic causes of this patient's such as NASA, Boeing and Lockies condition. Professor Jores added that the

In this way they obtained the to mere mention of the woman doctor was of 500 teachers who were either enough to cause a slight asthmatic attack. ployed or whose jobs were threater A further example shows the close lamburg education authority so interrelationship between the human orteachers a friendly letter stage ganism, climate and geography that can applications to teach at the city's be influenced for better or worse by

There were immediately ninery; tions and a further thirty letter of more information. Even at a stime a woman from a small town in this time a woman from a small town in scheme to appoint fifty of the per indergone successful psychotherapy for the teachers are either doctors in weekend at home around her wish to spend a weekend at home around her weekend at her weekend at home around her weekend weekend at home proved her undoing, As

The 25 British teaches were obtained as the had stepped from the train on via an agency and will arrive in high to the platform she suffered an attack of before 1 September. The Americal asthma for which she had no explanation.

will arrive during the autumn. The cause of the attack was only Before starting to teach, the 75 th, deared up after a specialist had investigatobtained during the first stage of ed the woman's past history. She had had recruitment campaign will be attend a two-week introductory Hamburg. Language courses are also

ing will prove particularly altred grow taller these days starts in the pupils and be beneficial to them bi

DIE WELT beaders should study a number of her asthma attack on the same platform specialist essays on bioclimatology from which she had once said goodbye to her husband before he went off to the

> Local doctors had claimed that the climate was responsible for this case and a

We would not be doing justice to Professor Jores' theories if we did not mention what he thinks of the normal beliefs concerning the influences of weather and climate.

er and climate with their patient's physical condition but Professor Jores believes that this is rather problematical as it is not known which of these physical factors is responsible.

justification in considering whether these climatic influences should not be seen from the point of view of psychosomatic

Jores now turned to the field of linguistics and made the interesting comment that we have got used to speaking of a "working climate", in the figurative

front where he was killed.

Many doctors link influences of weath-

The Professor claims that there is more

sense, or a "threatening atmosphere", which is completely independent of the He adds that it is wrong to use these

terms in a figurative sense where they should be understood at their face value. Doctors at the fourth congress of the Endocrinological Association at Er-All words used to describe our emotions are taken from the physical world.

We cannot really speak if a figurative sense as a word used for a physical condition is identical with the same word used for a mental or emotional condition. The coldness of the weather outside is thought by people to be completely identical with the coldness exuded by a

Professor Jores does not want to contradict the findings gained at metreological stations, research centres and at

He does however wish to point out that these facts are not incontestable and link them adequately and correctly with the human organism.

At the age of 76 Goethe wrote a theory of climate and thought of the weather as one of the elements influencing language. And during his journey through Italy, he noted in his travelogue: "The weather is

very gloomy and depresses my spirit." This has the same psychosomatic intention as the paper in which Arthur Jores links bioclimatology with human factors that are probably still not given due O estrogen, antidogen and combina-tions of oestrogen and gestagen have proved successful in the treatment of attention by strict physicists.

Alfred Püllmann (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 April 1971)

### Anti-diabetes campaign proposed

highetes threatens to become a serious nosis of the disease and draw public Diabetes threatens to become a serious nosis of the disease and draw public attention to what preventive measures federal Republic, Health Minister Käte can be taken. Strobel stated in a recent interview with

UPI, the news agency.
The incidence of the disease has increased rapidly throughout the civilised world. There are estimated to be 1.2 million diabetics in this country alone. There are an equal number of cases where the complaint has not yet been recognis-

Faulty nutrition and lack of exercise are causes of the disease, along with hereditary factors. Life in the affluent society leads people to neglect their health, especially

their cating habits. Fatty foods and carbohydrates are particularly dangerous and these en-courage the factors leading to diabetes, excess weight and fatty degeneration. Diabetes is one of the best examples of a disease where outside factors combine with hereditary factors.

The World Health Organisation is concerned with the spread of diabetes and hopes that sufferers will be able to live something approaching a normal life. The WHO aims to encourage the early diag-

Modern medicine has considerably increased the life expectancy of diabetics. As long as diabetics lead the right kind of life and have the right type of medical treatment, their day-to-day living differs little from the norm.

But, Käte Strobel states, an important condition for this is that the complaint is ecognised at an early stage. Diabetes can only be diagnosed by a doctor or by regular systematic examinations.

The government and Federal states plan to fight diabetes by providing more information about the disease to the public and by starting regular examina-tions to catch it when it is in its initial

Diabetes research will also be extended. Diabetic clinics and the Diabetic Research Centre opened last November in Munich will cater for this. The Minister also announced that the work of diabetic's organisations and associations would be given considerably more support.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 April 1971)

#### (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 March 1971) **High work-rates**

with medical scaps to cure dandruff.

harm health Work strain in our industrial society is caused not by heavy manual work but by the increasingly more competitive conditions and the fast work-rate.

The medical journal Selecta stated that work strain was particularly common in obs where the work to be done could not e done in the appointed time despite all effort and good will.

The strain was not due to the work-rate alone but to the frustation and recurrent disappointments at hard work not being rewarded with success. As demands increase so does the risk of failure.

It is impossible to adapt to this type of situation. The result is compromise, Sights are set low or allowances are made for a certain failure rate. If this does not succeed, the stress becomes dangerous.

Work involving fast work-rates can be experimentally simulated. A group of ferent geographic areas.

He also has an explanation — what from Heidelberg subjected fifteen men and

The guinea pigs were asked to read passages on to a tape and the recording was played back 0.2 seconds after registration via headphones.

The test personnel were therefore unable to hear the sound of their voice under normal conditions, became confused and started to make mistakes in their reading. And these mistakes were also heard after another 0.2 seconds had

This is a situation of stress affecting the vegative nervous system. Blood pressure and heart rates increased and a long time was needed before they sunk to their

normal level again. (Kieler Naphrichten, 14 April 1971)

#### In August the first five classes of the 29th Waldorf School to be Cologne-Bonn Waldorf School will open in Bornheim. The Waldorf educationat method set up by Rudolf Steiner over fifty years ago already has two other opened in August bases in the Rhine-Ruhr area at Dortmund and Wuppertal.

· The Cologne-Bonn school will be the One example will suffice to show how 29th Waldorf School in the Federal these children learn to write. The children Republic. Its aim is to develop a person do not copy the letter "F" from the to full balanced maturity instead of blackborad. Instead they paint a picture raising human automatons for use in the of a fish and the teacher shows them how to construct the letter "F" from the fish's The Waldorf Schools are private institu-

tions but they are state-sponsored. They Language teaching is similar and begins in the very first school year. Once again are opposed to current educational policy as shown by the subtitle of a recent teaching is via play. The children learn lecture held in Cologne's Wallraf Richarz short poems in English or French but Museum by Peter Tradowsky, head of the Rudolf Steiner School in Berlin: "The have no more than an approximate idea of their content.

independent Waldorf Schools' answer to In this way the children are acquainted complete educational planning". Trawith the sound and melody of a language. dowsky's slogan is "The three births of This method is similar to a small child's first attempts to speak his mother tongue. That is also the slogan for an educational

take a long time so what is the point of them? The theory held by Steiner and his followers considers that there is the danger of apathy and atrophy if intellectual faculties are stressed at too young

During the second seven-year period The ability to think and pass a reasoned judgement should mature gradually so that pupils remain open to outside influences and do not stick to unconsidered judgements made in their early years.

The Waldorf educational method does This is very hard to accept for establishnot stress the intellect until relatively late ed modern educational methods which in a child's school career, The pupil first encourage children to criticise at any ed modern educational methods which begins with play and painting. Artistic early age and educate them for life in a creation is an important part of the democratic system and for political ac-

Instead of this the Waldorf Schools offer a close relationship of trust between teachers and pupils. The syllabus is carefully attuned to the children's needs and all learning is carried on as a game. Steiner who died in 1925 described the principles of his Waldorf Schools as the art of education.

It is rather superficial to speak of these ideas as old-fashioned. The Waldorf Schools rightly claim to have incorporat- ned. ed within themselves since 1919 the first step towards comprehensive schooling.

Since they were set up, the Waldorf Schools have not issued grades or made

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 14 April 1971

ned.

The education authorities belief gen gynaecologist, has found that the English-language and mathematical widely observed tendency for people to

Since they were set up, the Waldorf Schools have not issued grades or made unsatisfactory pupils repeat a school year. Instead form masters draw up comprehensive reports every six months and hope that both parents and children will benefit from them.

It is only in the upper grades — the ninth year in Waldorf Schools and above — that pupils are forced to do the classwork to which such great importance is attached in other schools. Their work is not graded though teachers do pass their judgement on it to help the pupil.

Nowadays the thirteenth year at Waldorf Schools is used to prepare pupils for the Abitur school-leaving examinations. During this year Waldorf scholars have a lot to catch up on but that should not prove too difficult.

Rainer Hartmann

(Kölper Stadt-Anzelger, 14 April 1971) ght out of university. Decome adults at an earlier age nowadays.

Growth acceleration leads to more caesarian births

In the past a person attained his full

growth after the age of 21. Now full

growth is attained before people are Statistics prove the fact but offer no explanation. Some people claim that growth acceleration is all a question of better nourishment and point out that

the standard of living has generally increased in countries where this pheno-

menon is particularly prominent. .Other people suggest that the increased amount of physical impulses such as the effect of artificial light late into the night play a role.

influence. Richard Nold, the Karlsruhe biologist has come up with an interesting theory. He finds that statistics show that the parents of young people with the strongest growth rates come from different geographic areas.

animal species with widely differing characteristics are crossed, the offspring are often larger and more vital than their

Nold assumes that heterosis in human beings has increased in the last hundred years or so with the number of marriages between people coming from different parts of a country. This is due to the growth in travel and general mobility.

This phenomenon is serious, as expectant mothers find. Professor Kirchhoff states that more and more of these bables with accelerated growth have to be brought into the world by a caesarian Genetic factors too must have some operation. (Munchner Merkur, 13 April 1971)



LABOUR AFFAIRS

man who had completed his apprentice-

den had "learnt it all." The only way in

which he could add to his skills came

The requirements for career promotion

consequences from recognition of this

the member of the board of directors.

ther training said, programmes of advanc-

Basically their system involves comple-

work of courses, seminars, work-study

As far as the individual is concerned the

course of his work.

#### THE ECONOMY

## Temporary suspension of fixed rates of exchange to solve currency problems

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

DETTSCHE ZEITUNG Construction of the State of th

ew people realise that the ten thousand million dollars that the Bundesbank holds in reserve at the moment are practically enough to buy out Fort Knox!

The gold reserves that the United States guards at Fort Knox are worth only slightly more than this amount, which the Bundesbank could present to the American treasury and demand gold.

The dollar is a reserve currency without reserves. Only the political might of the United States of America is upholding it. For this prevents the creditors of the United States from taking advantage of the rights granted in the Bretton Woods Agreement which forms the basis of the world currency system that has been working itself to death for the past twenty-five years.

But the political might of the United States lies in the threat that is posed to Europe by the Soviet Union and to other countries by Red China.

Who would be able to give the dollar a helping hand if ever Russia decided to make friendly advances to Western Europe with the aim of undermining this power that America has over European countries?

It is fortunate for the Americans that the Russians have not yet discovered the potential that lies in this manoeuvre. Trusting in the traditional lack of imagination in the Kremlin the Americans feel that they can continue to blackmail Europe with the threat of Russia, and Japan with the threat of Red China into backing the dollar.

Therefore the Federal Republic finds itself caught in the web of inflation because America is going through an inflationary phase.

Banknote printing machinery is the origin of these dollars which the Bundesbank is forced to convert into Marks, leading to further inflation of our curren-

Since the turn of the year America's bank of issue has made out State debt bills for approximately six milliard dollars in order to finance debts run up by public

At the same time the American banks that suddenly found themselves with a how much members of the Bundestag new and unexpected flood of liquid cash were glad to be able to pay off debts to the London money market, and hence the market for Eurodollars, with this artificially created new wealth.

As part of its business the London money market circulated this flood of dollars and practically the whole of it landed up in the Bundesbank vaults with the result that on 15 March this year the least in dealings with other countries) Bundesbank had 37.7 thousand million in rather than less valuable, entails a worsenforeign exchange as compared with 7.7 ing of the state of our currency. thousand million last year.

urpose of printing all these new there is nothing to be said in favour of a dollars was to get the American economy further revaluation of the Mark. going again after a period of deflation. This aim has not yet been achieved.

The inflationary impulse shot across the Atlantic like an intercontinental missile that had got out of control and landed on the least inflationary country in Europe — the Federal Republic.

Money has a need to stay on the move and therefore makes for the country been the inevitable development of imwhere there are the fewest administrative bars to its moving on again at any time.

With this background the lowering of countries the Federal Republic has a Bank Rate in the Federal Republic was reasonably stable currency.

intended as a measure to counteract the importation of hot money. But the flood flight away from the dollar. of dollars into this country became even more marked which only underlines the futility of this measure in the economist's bag of tricks.

The difference in interest rates between Frankfurt and New York was cut, and there are signs that the money market across the Atlantic is getting tougher.

Even the paradoxical situation whereby 'three month money" in hard Marks had a one-per-cent higher interest rate than in dollars was swept away. But this paradox only goes to reflect the great preparedness of people in this country to run up debts and the great reluctance of the

We are not yet sure how far the Bundesbank will go in trying to direct this great preparedness to get into debt and how far the Bundesbank will be influenced by it, since it is now possible to borrow more cheaply from German

The Bundesbank has already given a warning signal with its careful adjustment of the ceiling for the little used bills of exchange. The banks must think positively whether it is really so certain that the freshly fabricated money on a dollar basis will be replaced by money fabrication on a bill-of-exchange basis.

This uncertainty which calls for great care in the formulation of credit policies is about the only appreciable outcome of the decisions taken by the Central Bank

Committee on 31 March. The lowering of Bank Rate by a full

urrency stability begins in school, in

fact with education on the simplest

of economic correlations. In this respect

there is something terribly wrong with us.

The worst and yet the most unsuspect-

ing enemies of the currency and of

people's life-savings are sitting on benches in the Bundestag, as one politician spe-

clalising in finance discovered after he

Even today there is general confusion

on money matters caused largely by the

In money matters the public has be-

come so distrustful that they even con-sider that upvaluation of the Mark,

which, as its name would suggest, means

Meantime the position with regard to

the industrial sector of the Federal

Republic economy has changed so ra-dically that it would be a great mistake to

As a result of our failure to revalue in

time and to revalue sufficiently there has

ported inflation. It is no longer true to

had conducted an exhaustive inquest into

understand about currency policies.

watchword revaluation.

revaluing the Mark.

Since daily newspapers put a plea for a third revaluation in the mouth of the former Bundesbank President Karl Blessing (something he only really mentioned on the periphery of a number of suggestions of courses of action as a vague possibility) there has been a great deal of speculation on the Mark, which automatically involved investors in swinging away from the dollar.

At normal times differing interest rates work their rather obvious effect on the flow of money. But the present economic scene is, judging by past experiences, anything but normal. The abnormalities that have already shown up have had very little effect on those concerned with the

As a result we now find ourselves in the midst of a new tide of inflation. This will remain as long dollar parity is kept at its present rate and as long as the planned high deficits in the American budget fail to push up interest rates in New York, causing the American banks to borrow Eurodollars rather than paying them

Then we will be caught in the Americans' deflationary spell, however. The millions of dollars that have already flooded in will still be in the care of the Bundesbank, but the industrialists who have borrowed Marks to finance investments will be in no hurry to pay them back.

When the Americans dictated inflation to us we found it pleasant, but a dictated

The opposite is true. Last year the ratio

of wage increases to productivity was the

highest of all the industrialised countries.

strong drop in the competitiveness of our

Foreign competitors have seen their

Marks higher than in the corresponding

If we were to change parity again now

we would make life even tougher for our

exporters and cause those who export to

exact opposite of what we need to do in

During his visit to the United States at

Easter Finance Minister Alex Möller

hastened to point out that the lowering

of Bank Rate in the Federal Republic was

done with an eye to protecting the dollar,

but that this move did not correspond to

exporting industry.

rate or even faster.

the coming months.

make our exports more expensive by us tu rub their hands with glee. This is the

Revaluation rumours ignore

the practicalities

Dollar reserves 1971 in \$1,000 millons Bayer introduces comprehensive



deflation could be far more the from chance experiences picked up in the

At present we still don't known At a time like the present, when, the flight away from the dollar will according to Hermann Kahn, Man's The Americans feel that devik knowledge doubles every ten years such would be too much of a blow to! smug self-satisfaction is deadly.

But as something has got to be are shifting more distinctly from the since the market requires it, it is the regions of the behind and the elbow to ly the aim of the Americans a the centres of the intellect. noeuvre the Mark, the Yen, the Modern consumer society has raised Frane and perhaps other minor cum this criterion for the development of a into revaluation. competitive setup: where incapability for

Bur Toody wants to revalue idleness stands in the way of adjustment cannes. 1/2. ord to upvalue the Marki the career of the individual comes to an third time since the second one reast end and the rise of the collective follows. the problem of the balance of part. Progressive industrial concerns draw the

In the first two months of 19716 fact. They neither content themselves has been a balance of payments delia with the standardised basic skills that In this tug-of-war there is only members of their team bring with them solution that conforms to the state. market: temporary suspension die the initiative of their workers alone to rates of exchange so that supply keep themselves up to date with the rates of exchange so that supply tricks of their trade and pave their own demand can determine new parking way for promotion. free interplay. Walter Wannenmache Modern firms are far more concerned

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 9 April to take over the responsibility of providing further training for their staff. Sometimes they do this with gentle persuasion

and, where necessary, encourage members the action we should be taking if a of their staff to take further training. This to protect the stability of out applies to the skilled worker as much as

Now the Bundosbank has any In a brochure issued by the Bayer dollars to the value of forty chemicals company in Leverkuson it Marks and has become the world's and dollar creditor it would be devalued to company policy on further training for the Mark. The loss would be considered the mark. The loss would be considered to devalue their families and their working the families and th But this is not the decisive point of the develop their faculties and their working

Despite the forecasts of the Economic Affairs Ministry that in 1971 the rate of Denials with regard to rates of a stills and to strengthen their intellect, price increases would drop to between change do not need to be taken to character and expert talents." 2.5 and three per cent it is likely that in literally, but we should resper the Although this company policy does intelligence of those who bright mention development of the personality thousands of millions of dollars across it is mainly designed to bolster those Atlantic and who are realistic enough talents that Bayer workers need for their careers. about eight weeks time the cost-of-living index will be 5.5 points up on the corresponding period of last year. know that in the present situation careers. As Herr Richter from Bayer's Prices are increasing in practically all possibilities of a revaluation are personnel department responsible for furcommodities. The proportion of wage bills to producer prices has reached the highest level since the War. The result is a

So we must assume that there are the training are "organised by and for the motives that cause them to shy so the dollar at the moment of the dollar at the moment of the dollar at the moment of the strangle of the stra apart from this, the fact that the los streamline and rationalise the programme can balance of payments is likely to of further training in career skills that had the red again this year will cause a for been recognised as essential. flood of dollars.

chance and are launching major cam-paigns to export more to this country, banking on their advantageous prices. In The Federal Republic, which used in international idea is an island of stability, is today swing along with the international idea. February 1971 imports were 1.6 milliard month of 1970. So as far as the export trade is concerned we can expect the money depreciation. downward trend to continue at the same

Much must be done if we want strong the strong strong strong this predicament. We want to a escape from this predicament. We will be strong the strong stron allow a situation to continue standy. Such a system as this cannot people's savings are just eaten in the of the individual worker. than the rate of interest paid.

As far as the individual is concerned the leaf for further training arises from the us escape from dollar inflation in secape from dollar inflation in for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. Thus it for instance when electronic data-turopean currency union. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 April 19)

to another (horizontal mobility) or if he mises needs specialised knowledge about achieves promotion (vertical mobility) he company production and certain spheres must be prepared for his new working of national economics and company conditions

employee training scheme

Special training of this kind can also be of value in solving the problems of the moment or improving the flow of information within the company.

The Bayer further training scheme is organised into several different groups. There are work-study groups for new employees to learn the lines along which company works and for general information of older workers; then there are courses of expert study for members of staff with a background of natural sciences, craftsman training, technical studies or sales management; also courses to prepare workers for a new position at a higher level (sometimes involving a final examination that is recognised by the State) and management training for excutives and managerial staff.

The committee at Bayer as a whole went in for the Bad Harzburg programme of management training methods. Participation in courses of this kind generally speaking takes place during working hours and at the company's expense.

In order to make its training programmes as appropriate as possible Bayer has embarked on a scheme to analyse the demands made on the individual worker by the line of work in which he is volved. The aim of this investigation is to set up a schematised plan of the demands made on the individual employee. With the help of this anyone applying for such and such a job will not just be given a course of training to help him carry out the job, but will have a programme of training "tailor-made" to his requirements and the requirements of the position to which he aspires.

For instance a member of staff changing from a position inside the firm to a on the courses offered and compare their representative job outside Bayer's pre- various merits.

economics and also company law. He must be a past master at handling negotiations, rhetoric and the jargon of the group and must have a keen eye for reading documents. He will also be required to hold his own on reading the state of the market and have a knowledge

of marketing and advertising techniques. At Bayer two sectors have put this new scheme into operation already: sales officials and sales-group leaders. Gradually all sectors will have these charts of demands on the individual drawn up for

This is a mammoth task for a firm employing 60,000 people and whose staff ranges from the tea boy to senior academics, a highly heterogeneous setup all told. There is a choice of fifty apprenticeships that can be taken with the firm in careers ranging from from chemicals expertise to draughtswoman.

In all Bayer organised 681 further education courses last year involving 17,570 people. As well as the courses that have already been mentioned there were 102 language courses in English, French, Spanish and Russlan.

Generally speaking Bayer keeps its further training scheme within the confines of the company when this is economically feasible. In some cases lecturers from outside the company are commissioned and in isolated cases Bayer employees are sent outside the firm to special courses and other events.

In such cases the participant is obliged to show that he has benefitted from the course by handing in a written report. By means of these written reports on the advantages of these outside courses the company has been able to compile files

Needless to say not only are the courses considered critically, but also those who take them. This is generally done by means of the course organiser's report since most of the courses do not involve a final examination. By this means the company builds up

an exact picture of the capabilities, talents, shortcomings and potential of each member of staff over a period of

Further training and evaluation of employees makes it possible to push them to the limits of their abilities and get the best from them that they have to give. This gives the company the maximum protection against promoting an employee to a position for which he is completely incompetent.

Needless to say these schemes are far from cheap. The further education department at Bayer costs about one million Marks to run. However, Bayer are not prepared to divulge exact figures. In addition to the direct cost of the courses there is the indirect expense of paying the employees while they are not engaged on profitable work.

On the credit side the courses of further training do mean that the general level of skilled workers in the company rises, making Bayer a company run and staffed by experts.

Nor should the goodwill involved be underestimated. Psychologically it is a good thing for the workers to feel that the company is taking care of them and making the best use of their talents. This leads to greater company loyalty.

Probably the writers of a brochure advertising for young new staff members had a similar idea in mind. Die Welt von Robinson 2000 is the title of this brochure, a world with a great future in a growing industry.

The major company offers the school-leaver with ambitions basic training in a number of walks of life, a comprehensive programme of further training and consequently better and better opportunities for rapid promotion based on a secure position in society from the cradle of his working life to the grave.

But the world of Robinson in the year 2000 will be a world of teamwork. There will be little room for the individualist.

(Handelsblatt, 6 April 1971)

Dersonnel policies in the major, multinational electrical goods manufacturing companies are determined by two aims. Firstly to set up a reservoir of technical and sales leaders who will ensure that the personnel requirements for long-term expansion of the company are fulfilled.

Secondly, in a branch of the economy where possibilities for future improvements are determined primarily by the latest technological developments, further training schemes must be set up sufficient to equip all members of the staff with all they need to meet the demands of a technological future.

One of the pivotal tasks of personnel management in the sphere of technical and sales leaders is, according to Otto Mössner, a member of the board of AEG-Telefunken, to coordinate the personnel plans that have been worked out by the individua company.

In a company in the electrical business with the stature of ABG-Telefunken with its horizontal and vertical staff movements it is important that a carefully balanced relationship should be maintained between technical and sales sides of the company. This applies too with regard to programmes of further career training in these two spheres.

Of the total staff of AEG-Telefunken in 1970 7.600 workers in the parent company were engaged on research and development, another 15,000 were active on the business side, in the manufacturing

#### AEG-Telefunken's successful staff promotion scheme

branch there were 6,700 and 8,000 worked in administration.

According to the staffing policies at AEG-Telefunken there must be a constant stream of young engineers with university or technical college training coming into the company on the technical side to replace older workers.

In 1970 for example AEG's technical division took on 430 new members of the engineering staff with diplomas and 850 with technical school education. This amounted to 3.4 per cent of the approximately 37,300 people on the ABG-Telefunken payroli.

Those engineers who are more particularly interested in the research and development side of the firm are first of all made familiar with the laboratories attached to the various departments before special duties are assigned to them.

The other engineers who are more inclined towards practical activities within the company are given a year's special training in which they absorb information on how the company is run so that they get to know the work of the various departments within AEG-Telefunken.

Thereafter they can come to an agreement with the departmental heads of the firm on which course their career in the firm should follow.

Experience in the past has shown that by far the greater part of those engineers who decide to work in departments other than research and development have a Fachschule background.

On the sales side, according to Herr Mössner, there is normally a three-year training period. But last year special provisions were set up for those new members of staff who had completed their Abitur (higher school-leaving certifi-

For them the actual years of apprenticeship are cut to two, after which time they take one year of special training designed to school them in special studies such as financing, business management or personnel management.

With regard to the employment and training of staff with an academic background for the sales side AEG-Telefunken has the tendency to prefer the specialist. accountancy.

In other branches, such as mains generator technology, men with training in business management or engineers with economic training have a good starting

The overall further training scheme is based on a tightly-knit system of specialised training for personnel in which all members of the management and senior managerial staff can and should take part.

This further training and specialised training plays a major role in the comparty particularly in the technical sector. n this sphere it has to be reckoned that

Continued on page 12



#### **RAILWAYS**

### Olympic Express paves the way for Bundesbahn's new look

Sters as fast as lightning and as not a buffet. It was to equal TEE services introduction of TEE expresses. It is now extending to long-distance domestic excomfortable as a five-star hotel, as safe as in comfort, have covered links between a horse and cart and as inexpensive as only public transport can be. This is how passengers would like rail travel to be and how the Bundesbahn would be only too happy to serve the travelling public in the

Roomy, cheerful carriages with comfortable seats at which they can carry on reading the newspapers they started at the breakfast table, broad corridors, colourful decor and trains every few minutes or so - these are the dearest wishes of millions of commuters as they travel to work every morning in depressingly dull, poorly ventilated suburban trains bursting at the seams.

A twelve-man team at Bundesbahn head offices in Munich are not only well aware of the public's wishes, they are working out the details.

The Bundesbahn design centre headed by engineer and architect Emil Schuh has its sights set firmly on what the railways will look like at the end of the century.

The Bundesbahn's back-room boys are architects, mechanical engineers, commercial artists, model-builders and industrial designers. Between them they will be giving the railways such a new look over. the next few years that the present rolling stock will look like old-timers.

"The Bundesbahn of the future," Schuh asserts, "will have next to nothing. in common with what is at times an

the Trans Europ Express diesel loco-motives. The TEE trains are now considered to have been the first success of the Bundesbahn design centre, which was too high up). set up in 1955.

Emil Schuh adopted a principle that has been retained to this day. High-speed trains, he decided, must be painted in bright colours. TEE expresses are noted for their gay colours and so will be the design centre's latest brainchild, the ET

This is an express that from the end of May 1972 will travel at speeds of 200 metres an hour (125 mph) and is first to be introduced on the Munich-Würzburg-Hanover-Bremen run. The distinctive colour of ET 403s will be orange. A final decision has yet to be made on the complementary colours.

The initial idea behind the entire project was the locomotive department's desire for a new and attractive inter-city train. The new service was to be inaugurated in time for the 1972 Munich Olympics and be, as it were, the Bundesbahn's contribution to Olympic year and an image-booster of no mean repute.

By the time the design centre was consulted the technical details had already been settled. The ET 403 was to be powered by electric and not diesel trac-

#### New loco

Designed Jointly by Henschel and BBC this prototype diesel-electric locomotive, the DE 2500, which has just put in an appearance at Kassel main station, may not be a speed king (its 2,500 hp are intended to reach a maximum 140 km/h, or 90 mph) but its asynchronic engine, smaller, lighter in weight and requiring less servicing than conventional locomotive engines, has caused a stir and may well be the precursor of a whole new generation of railway rolling stock.

(Photo: Rheinstahl, HENSCHEL-Lokomotiven)

carriages and travel at a cruising speed of 125 miles an hour.

In a nutshell, it was to be comfortable and safe.

These, then, were the specifications to which the designers had to work. They began by making an enormous number of sketches from which the outward appearance of the new train gradually

Then the draughtsmen took over and made a scale drawing from the sketch and the model-builders built a 20:1 scale model in plasticine (plaster of Paris is also

This model is the last opportunity of making major design changes since the next in line, a 5:1 scale model in wood and plastic, is submitted to Bundesbahn administrative hoadquarters in Frankfurt for final approval or rejection.

"Minor alterations can then be made on request," Emil Schuh says, "but as soon as we get the go-ahead from Frankfurt we start on the blueprints."

The last word is still a long way from having been said, though. The design has to prove itself in practice. A loco works is commissioned to build a full-size prototype corresponding right down to the smallest detail to what will eventually roll off the assembly line.

The prototype is then gone over with a fine-toothed comb since many a shortadmittedly rather depreasing present." coming only comes to light at this stage.

The precursors of this new look were The interior may be unsatisfactory, the seats uncomfortable, their arrangement awkward (passengers keep getting in each other's way) and the view poor (windows

The communication cord may prove difficult to reach, the lightning either too feeble or too glaring. The driver's dashboard may be badly arranged or his vision

As far as the decor is concerned nothing but TEE comfort is good enough, but the futuristic exterior of the ET 403 (its bow is shaped like a shark's maw) renders an unimaginative copy of TEÉ styling impossible

'We need new ideas," Herr Schuh says, the seats will have different upholstery, the bar will have a new design of buffet and the dining car a newly-developed kitchen. Table tops, curtains and carpets will also differ from those of the Trans Europa Express."

Even so, the ET 403 is no more a complete newcomer than any other Bundesbahn train. "The days when railway Emil Schuh and his Munich design staff. companies even had their own upholstery

material woven for the sake of their image are over and done with," Emil Schuh comments. "For reasons of rationalisation we use standard fittings."

In other words, if manufacturers produce suitable fittings that are approved by the Bundesbahn new trains may well, instance, have light switches that can be found elsewhere.

The new look began in Europe with the introduction of TEE expresses. It is now press services and it will not be long before the effect is felt on normal routes.

"Dirt and rust are things of the past for today's railways," Schuh reckons. A brighter, friendlier Bundesbahn with even suburban routes boasting brightly-colour-ed carriages is heralded by the new concept for suburban services in Cologne, Frankfurt and Munich.

The new local trains are no longer dull, dark and green, gradually becoming dirty, even duller and unattractive greyishblack. The gloom that characterised an entire century of the great iron way has given way to blue in Munich, claret in Frankfurt and orange in Cologne.

The colours of run-of-the-mill trains in this country are still determined by the steam locomotive age, now past history. Steam made visions of bright and cheerful colours illusory but the last steam locomotives are now museum-pieces.

Bundesbahn chief designer Schuh feels the time has now come for a new railway mage. "We visualise the trains of the future not as dirty grey worms wending their way through the landscape but as silver arrows in stainless steel and aluminium alloy with flashes down the side for aerodynamic and safety reasons."

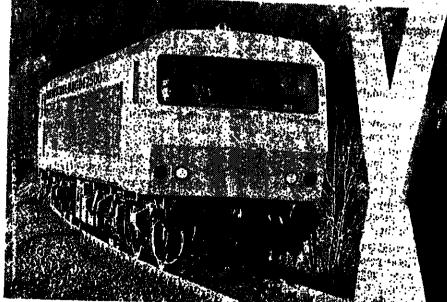
The flashes he means are corrugations in the sheet metal that in aviation, for instance, were a hallmark of the Junkers 52, a legendary passenger and cargo aircraft that was one of the most reliable aeroplanes ever to fly.

Only the window-frames and the roofswill be painted. The overall silver will underline the uniformity of the train as a whole. "Now that rust is a thing of the past for the railways we no longer need to be sparing with silver paint," Schuh

It remains to be seen when the first Silver Arrow will take final shape. "We can get to work in no time at all," Herr Schuh says. "It is merely a question of money when the normal train is given the new look "

The ET 403 has fixed deadlines, though. The first complete train is scheduled for delivery at the end of this year. Three of them are to work the Munich-Bremen run as soon as the 1972 summer timetable comes into force.

The ET 403 consists of three passenger carriages and a dining car, is 108 metres long, air-conditioned, first-class only and seats 184. To set eyes on it is to realise that the Bundesbahn did well to employ (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 1971)



### Medical exam of MARITIME AFFAIRS licence holders IN tonnage

Social Democrat Dr Hans Apel, and the Bundestag transport nears 10-million mittee, has come out in favour of ix driving licences for a limited period on mark time. Licence-holders ought, he feet on mark be made to take a medical every for

ten years. At present a driving-liter This country's merchant navy, after "In view of the drastic increase in Second World War, has since grown into a number of traffic accidents it is high fleet of some 120 seagoing vessels with a drivers and not only their vehicles votal gross registered tonnage of more subjected to regular tests," Dr Apel than 7.7 million.

He also supports the idea of an improve the question vertil the result of the question vertile the question vertil

in the country's economy.

More than half a million people work in

mediate examination in which mon-was out of the question until the so-called inust be made to demonstrate tecond Petersberg Agreement of 3 April proficiency.

1951 in which the Western Allies agreed

Karl Fleinz Lemmrich, Oppor to an au tourist shipbuilding industry. transport specialist, is said to have by the terms of the Washington Agreeproved of the medical too. He is a ment of April 1949 this country was only favour of a proficiency test, the allowed to build vessels of up to 7,200 "Someone who has been driving for tops and a maximum twelve knots. years knows well enough how to have Since when the Federal Republic's

car," he comments. (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 Aprils reckoned with both on the seven seas and merchant navy has become a force to be

### shipping and the merchant navy comes ninth in the world shipping stakes. The AEG-Telefunka 1939 figure of 4.5 million gross registered tons has been boosted to little short of 7.8 million GRT.

Continued from page 11 Over the same period of time the technical knowledge in many differ from 69 million to more than 210 million aspects may be completely renewly from 69 million to more than 210 million aspects may be completely renewal GRT but notwithstanding this threefold

updated every seven years or so. increase this country's seagoing vessels are An important part of these cours not older than ten years on average and further schooling and specialised to the larger units are a good deal younger involves information for technical or and consequently up-to-the-minute techstaff which is essential for them is no logically speaking.
able to give a comprehensive appress in 1945 only 85,000 GRT of the the tasks they have to perform ont technical or sales side.

Taking as his example a seminar a cerning company costing policies technical managerial staff member, # Mössner demonstrated by means el subjects "calculation of results adand capital profitability," "cost trolling by means of analyses of and "calculation of industrial is ment" what great efforts are being ut taken to give the heads of wild departments and leaders of various grant of expert workers constant schools? cost awareness.

These offorts to promote schemet for further career training and specialist schooling for company employees in been complemented since last year by interesting improvement in the systemen promotions within the company.

There has been a far greater content tion on looking no further than 3 company premises for staff for protion to leading positions. This school which Herr Mossner says has worked from the outset, means that when the a high position to be filled in company AEG-Telefunken will only! vertise for a replacement outside company if there is no one alread their employ who is suitable for f motion to the position vacant.

Anyone in the company can apply capable of meeting the demands of job. His superiors are only informal his application if and when his name been placed on the shortlist.

This system can help young, we and ambitious employees to achieved promotion. According to experient ready gained employees with the can rise to a good sales position flye or six years, what is known is management. On the echal side those employees who have read their mid-thirties may well have sching the rank of laboratory head.

(DIE WELT, 10 April

#### pre-war four and a half million were left afloat. The German merchant navy was pretty well back to square one.

The Petersberg Agreement came justin time for shipbuilding and shipping in this country to join in, in part at least, the boom in tonnage requirements occasioned by Koope ed by Korea.

The number of units completed increased from 184 in 1950 to 227 in 1952 and turnover told the same story, increasing from 414 million to 999 million Marks over the same period.

Despite far-reaching difficulties occasioned by international competition the investment quotient of shipbuilding in this country during the fifties was above average for industry as a whole.

Even so, total investments amounted to no more than 7,500 million Marks, largely because up till the beginning of 1965 public loans amounted to a mere ,100 million and subsidies to a mere 141

By the time shipyards have finished work on vessels on order as of mid-March this year (209 units with a total tonnage of 2.8 million GRT) the merchant navy will for the first time have passed the ten-million-ton mark.

Bodo Höhne (NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 2 April 1971)

### North Sea ports must cooperate to counter the competition

ed by landlubbers, but this is no reason instance). for disregarding it. Indeed, it weighs in with powerful criticism.

For one it is the work of Duisburg chamber of commerce and industry and Duisburg is a major inland port. Also, the criticism is written from a distance and critics from another part of the country are less likely to see matters through the egoistic, pettifogging spectacles of a coastal observer.

The Chamber makes no bones about what it calls the short-sighted spirit of local competition between North Sea ports that ought to be abandoned in favour of genuine cooperation within a nation-wide framework.

This, of course, hits the nail on the head. Competition for every ton of cargo continues to this day to rage rampant between the Hanseatic ports of Bremen

Shipowners in the two cities have long since buried the hatchet and cooperated

### Containers knock freighters

The changes in merchant shipping A resulting from the triumphant progress of container freighters are considerable. According to the Institute of Shipping in Bremen 212 vessels will cater for container traffic by 1973/74 and 847 conventional freighters be withdrawn from service.

On long routes the ratio of container to conventional freighters will be not one to four but one to six and even one to seven conventional freighters redundant.

On the Australia run nineteen container vessels will do the work of 117 conventional freighters and in traffic between Western Europe and the Far East 23 container vessels will replace 172 ships.

By 1973/74 sixty-six container freighters on the North Atlantic run between Western Europe and the Eastern seaboard of the United States will make 240

A n attack on the policies of ports on the North Sea coast has been launched when the North Sea coast has been launched with the North Sea coast has been

Port authorities are still at daggers drawn, though, and certainly most suspicious of each other's motives. And this applies not only to Bremen and Hamburg but also to other ports on the Baltic and North Sea coasts.

This competition leads to enormous sums of money being invested in development projects in the individual ports that occasionally, although the fact is never admitted, prove to have been money thrown down the drain.

When the one unveils plans to build a new container centre the other is quick to follow suit. When the one decides to build a new deep-water port for supertankers and the like the other promptly launches a similar project.

The men responsible really ought to realise that this kind of old-style egoism is old hat. The two major competitors to the west, Rotterdam and Antwerp, al ready closely cooperate and other competitors are already looming on the horizon in the shape of Dunkirk, Le Havre and Mediterranean ports.

The trend towards large-scale operations and mergers is, when all is said and done, characteristic of this day and age even though some of the repercussions may be regrettable.

It is certainly not a trend that will stop short at state boundaries on the North Sea coast of this country. The sooner all concerned agree to cooperate and join forces in a sensible division of labour the better.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 April 1971)

# Frankfurter Allgemeine

### One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of eyeryone who matters in the Federal Republic.

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#### OUR WORLD

### Birds are top pets

#### Handelsblatt

Indust riekurier

Dogs, particularly Alsatians, are the most popular pets for the home, according to a survey carried out recently in this country. Dogs are followed closely by horses and cats. But this report does not accord with the true facts of the matter. In reality the bird is the most popular pet in this country.

At one time the canary was the most popular species of bird for the home. But the budgerigar has now taken pride of place. It has been estimated that between four and five million budgles are kept as pets by people here according to figures supplied by the central organisation for pet shops in this country. The organisation reported that "exact figures about pets in this country are not available and are unlikely to be available."

But the exact number of parakeets is known, because each bird must have clipped to its claw an official ring which can only be obtained from a shop dealing in birds and animals of zoological

There are also reliable statistics for the number of dogs kept as pets in this country. It is estimated that there are between three and 3.5 million. These figures can be obtained from local tax offices because owners have to apply for dog licences. The licence is the main reason why so many people do not have a dog in the home, according to the pet shops association. A spokesman for the association said: "Recently several Federal states have come to the conclusion that a healthy income can be earned from dog licences and it has been proposed, in North Rhine-Westphalia for instance, to increase the cost of the licence fairly considerably.

The truth of the matter is that the state government has recently circulated local governments to impose the same cost for a dog licence, which, according to the

In Düsseldorf a dog licence costs 50

Marks per annum. In Bavaria, where the brown squirrels have turned out to be dog licence is only 30 Marks per year for popular. Pet shop owners are incapable of each dog, more dogs are kept as pets in satisfying the demand. These creatures

Six months

Measrs / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Name:

Twelve months



#### Grzimek to stay

Although there have been suggestions to the contrary Professor Bernhard Grzimek intends to remain director of the Frankfurt Zoo which he has made so famous. He has done a great deal to increase public interest in the bird and animal world, appearing often as here, on television, with some of his favourite animal friends.

increase the costs so drastically for dog licences in Bavaria since it would be a most unpopular move with the public, Such an increase would rise a storm similar to that which would blow up if beer was made dearer.

Another factor to the diminishing number of dogs kept as pets is that so many landlords make provisos in rental contracts that animals may not be kept as pets on the premises. In Britain, according to the pet shopkecpers association, there are far more dogs kept as pets than in the Federal Republic.

#### Cats lose their hold

As regards cats the figures are only very rough. It has always been generally believed that as many cats as dogs have been kept as pets. According to this view, then, there are about three million pussy cats in this country.

But cats among animal lovers in this country are rapidly being overtaken in favour by hamsters and guinea-pigs. They are modest creatures and easy to keep guideline suggested invariably means an and are particularly loved by small chil-

Munich than in any other large city in this country. Officialdom is loathe to also not liable to taxes.

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Dog lovers continue to complain that they alone among animal lovers are obliged to pay for licences for their pets. They argue that these taxes restrict the number of dogs that people will keep as pets. (Last year the licences raised in the whole of the Federal Republic 53 million Marks.) They point out that a horse owner, and a horse is a far greater luxury, keeps his animal tax- and licence-free. Because of the restictions imposed on dogs kept as pets - the cost of licences, limitations imposed on taking the dog for a run in cities and certain intolerance among the general public - animal lovers-in this country prefer canaries, rodents and tortoises.

Last year was a good year business-wise for petshop owners. According to estimates made by the pet shop owners association there was in this business sector a total turnover of approximately 1.5 milliard Marks. But included in these figures are the figures for sales of animal foods and like all businesses dealing in foods last year was an excellent year and

A spokesman for the pet shop keepers association said: "The ups and downs of the business are an indication of prosperity. The boom in the business started n the second half of the sixtles."

The boom in the pet shop business has helped along the more than 1,200 shops in this country. In 1962 Karstadt in Cologne added a pet shop department. (Karstadt is a giant chain of department stores in the Federal Republic.) In 1967 the mail order house of Neckermann started selling budgerigars, canaries and parrots. Other mail order businesses such as Quelle and Gustav Schickedanz quickly followed suit offering dogs such as dachshunds, poodles, cocker spaniels and Alsatians. These animals were sold insured and adequately injected against rabies. The Otto mail order house went so far as to offer miniature donkeys, as a special advertising trick. Peter Espe (Handelsblatt, 16 April 1971)

### Money need

One person in four in this country is dissatisfied with his or her financial situation, according to a survey commis-

sioned by the Federal government. Announcing the details in Kiel Social cowboys and indians, kite-flying Democratic party manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski noted that old age penison-

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 April 1971)

# The third year i

Statistically speaking the sence itch is a thing of the past. Thek number of divorces occur in the Alan Evans' transfer to Liverpool netted Wolverhampton year of marriage.

Berlin, where there 124 per 10,000

out worrying that on their relund may have to seythe the glorious

campaign recently inaugurated by Minister Käte Strobel. Campaign recently inaugurated by Miller and Jürgen Grabowski.

Schlapp Schlapp's advice is self time of it. Backmann says "He has to get some the office of it." Backmann says "He has to get some time of it." Backmann says "He has to get some time of it."

waste spare time but to get some work harder because there is more comtions for something to do in a broke letition. He starts learning earlier. Notts available free of charge from the starts learning earlier. Note women appear to be interested in team (Hannoversche Allgemeine, the starts learning earlier).

Information Centre in Cologne.

The idea is, Käte Strobel says, of algorithms and strong in the serious enough and activities to off an increasingly one-sided strain and substitute industrial society are badly needed.

The hundred hints start off with department of the start of the serious and indians, kite-flying, and pricings. Information Centre in Cologne.

and picnics.

ers and farmers appear to be most allocated I.5 million Marks This year the Ministry of Healt campaign.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 Mgl

No. 473 - 6 May 1971

# NEWS IN BRIEF Federal League football could well take a leaf out of England's book

Wanderers a cool £100,000, enough to make football According to the Federal Str. managers' faces pale in this country. No club here could even Office of Wieshaden divorce is gn. think of paying 870,000 Marks for a player. Neither Franz more frequent. In 1969 some Reckenbauer nor Gerd Müller would be likely to cost that divorces were granted — 47 or much. Clubs in this country do not have that sort of money to spere anyway. Yet Evans' transfer fee was by no means a The lowest number occured in the poord for England, where higher transfers have been recorded where there were twenty divorce in the past, the highest to date being an offer of £250,000 10,000 marriages, the highest in for Ron Davis of Southampton. It was to remain an

Berlin, where there 124 per 10,000.

Adultery and separation are greated for diver.

1969 more than 92 per cent; which professional football in this divorces were granted in view of sit country could well do with taking a leaf termed other marital shortcomes accordance with Paragraph 43 divorces in England is Marriage Act dealing with dishone or immoral conduct in wedlock.

Figures are played as a rule at football-

or immoral conduct in wedlock.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 4 April)

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 4 April)

only grounds where the fans are in a good The Pill computation of them. But as a rule there are 40,000 and capacity crowds are common.

The boom that followed the 1966 World Cup has subsided but there are not the laments that plague the Federal invest in the contraceptive pill or that has now come onto the market. The computer, featured in the laments that plague the Federal and 8,000 occasionally occur here. At a First Division fixture in England they issue of the Minchner Medicinish chenschrift, looks like a normal in the laments that plague the Federal league in this country. Crowds of 6,000 that has now come onto the market of the Minchner Medicinish would be unthinkable even if it were raining cats and dogs.

Professional football is longer-establishment in the laments that plague the Federal and the laments that plague the Federal and 8,000 occasionally occur here. At a First Division fixture in England they would be unthinkable even if it were raining cats and dogs.

Professional football is longer-establishment in the laments that plague the Federal and 8,000 occasionally occur here. At a First Division fixture in England they would be unthinkable even if it were raining cats and dogs.

Professional football is longer-establishment in the laments that plague the Federal and 8,000 occasionally occur here. At a First Division fixture in England they would be unthinkable even if it were raining cats and dogs.

But it has a twenty-four hour system that continues to emit and more soundly based, run in infantile disorders such as trouble 1 FC visual signals until a pill is taken in Frankfurt or Hamburg SV are past history. ojector that opens automatically.

England may well wonder why it was not asked for advice when the Federal

to cater for days on which the user league was set up in this country less than not wish to take the Pill.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 April a decade ago. Many problems could have been solved and the broadly-based playing strength of English clubs might have Grass growth been within this country's reach.

A comparison between the eighteen

mateur gardeners with early probably confirm suspicions that a considerable number of differences remain. Recent results convey some idea of the situation. Cologne beat Arsenal more by down to size.

A horticulturers in Elmshon, as went on to reach the semi-final of the preparation that will stop gass in the short shrift by Liverpool.

growing for three to five weeks.

The manufacturers are expecting for authorities to join the ranks of the customers so as to save money spelling and green spaces.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 5 Appl 11 for the certain factors that account for the difference in standards.

Mr Spare Time is a difference, mind you, and it sonly hidden from view at the top because of a number of Federal league of a nation-wide leisure at Gunther Netzer, Wolfgang Overath, Gerd

ish professional has a harder preference. Hiking, gymnastics and dance Bachmann says. "He has to ing follow in that order.

fourteen-olds who show signs of promise. "If they live up to expectations they

are enlisted as full professionals. It is, of course, a risky business. The youngster may come to realise that he cannot earn a living as a professional footballer and will have lost several years jobwise.

"As a junior the club pay him pocket money and a club has fifteen to twenty such youngsters. The English player has to work his way up. His opposite number in this country has too easy a time of it in many respects.

"In England the player is paid a reasonable salary. There is little in the way of hole-and-corner arrangements."

Promising youngsters in this country are not allowed to become full professionals until they are cighteen. Beforehand they play as amateurs in an amateur environment that is hardly designed to challenge them to the full.

Much time is wasted. As a rule it takes two years for a German youngster to progress from the first team hard core to the lower echelons of the Federal league standardwise. A combination of English and German methods could be the ideal

Why are there no English trainers in football in this country? "There are no trainers as we know them in England," Bachmann says. "The manager sets the pace and the trainer does what he is told. "I reckon a man of the calibre of Bill

Shankly of Liverpool would do well in this country but it is very hard to convert from one system to the other. Take Bert Trautmann, for instance.

"In Münster and Rüsselsheim he tried to adopt English training methods (and who better to do the job than Trautmann

Women are setting greater store by sport both as spectators and parti-

cipants according to a survey conducted by Emnid, the Bielefeld opinion pollsters.

One woman in two is interested in

sporting activity of some kind or other.

list, 34 per cent of the sample giving it

Swimming unquestionably heads the

Forest, for instance, sign on thirteen-and after fifteen years or so at the top as a player in England?) but put the players' backs up in next to no time.

offer, though, because his club were not interested in selling at any price. The financial position of English clubs is different,

and above all easier to assess. Liverpool saved money by

signing Evans' transfer cheque — tax, and a not inconsiderable amount, too. There is no overall tax on English clubs, merely a

tax on profits should there be a profit on the books at the end

of the financial year. If too much money is left over at the end

of the year a transfer involving appropriate expenditure cuts back on profits and reduces the tax payable. Would this not be a

promising idea for this country's Federal league?

"English professionals put in less time training than their opposite numbers in this country but work harder when they do. The result is that they are fitter, tougher and harder with themselves. And they are better at heading the ball too. Berti Vogts is the sort of thing I mean. But he is an exception in this country."

English teams occasionally prove a disappointment on the Continent but this is usually due to unfortunate timing. Liverpool, Burnley, Arsenal and Coventry, say, generally play friendlies on he Continent either at the beginning or the end of the season. They are either not yet in form or have passed their peak. In mid-season they hardly have time for encounters of this kind.

England takes a dim view of the custom in this country of allowing the home club to pocket the entire gate. Gate money is split according to a complicated system the upshot of which is that the visitors take home slightly more than a quarter and slightly less than a third of the takings.

The advantage is that an attractive team is rewarded accordingly, which is not the case in this country. What does Bayern Munich stand to gain from a capacity crowd in Kaiserslautern? The club does not earn a cent even though its stars -Beckenbauer, Müller & Co. - are the men who pull the crowds in and account for the capacity crowd.

Tickets cost between two and twelve Marks, which is a good deal less than the prices charged in this country. English clubs, of course, have a less expensive

games, certainly more than specialists in

It comes as no surprise to learn that

most women so far prefer to practice

their favourite discipline in private. Only

the field had bargained for.

Berti Vogts, one of this country's top stars to meet English standards

time of it, not least because they pay less in taxation.

The club usually owns its own ground, too, and does not have to pay rent like Eintracht Frankfurt and Borussia Mönchengladbach, for instance.

On the other hand an English club would never think of asking the local authority for assistance. Football is a business, and a tough one. "Many Federal league players would not stand an earthly on the other side of the Channel, Bachmann reckons.

Herbert Windecker (Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 April 1971)

### International soccer dates

Three international fixture dates have L been fixed over the next three seasons by the Federal Republic Football League (DFB).

Mexico has accepted 8 September 1971, the date proposed by the DFB for the return match after a goalless draw on 22 December 1968 in Mexico City.

An encounter with Switzerland in this country on 29 April 1972 has been agreed. The last of 38 matches so far between the two countries took place on 17 April 1968 in Basle and was also a goaliess draw.

This date has also been named by UEFA, the European football body, as the date of the first leg of the European championship quarter-finals.

Should either or both countries reach the quarter-finals the fixture will be postponed until 15 November 1972.

26 per cent of women actively engaged in sporting activities are members of sports Bulgaria has accepted a DFB invitation to play this country on 12 May 1973. At The clubs are mostly to blame for this the same time Bulgaria agreed to a flxture state of arrairs. Only one club in four has between its Olympic team and this country's in this country on 7 September (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 April 1971) next. (DIE WELT, 17 April 1971)

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One woman in two is keen on sport

